

MANY MANUFACTURES MAKE CITY WEALTHY

Some Lines of Industry in Which Victoria Occupies Premier Position—Valuable Opportunities for the Future.

"I want to see the wheels go round," says Toddie in that classic story of children, "Helen's Babies." If the extra "s" is eliminated and the slurred over "d" corrected this sentiment expresses the opinion of all interested in Victoria from a manufacturing point of view. The wheels are going round more rapidly than ever before, but there is still room for a great extension in "made in Victoria" goods.

A summary of the present manufacturing plants, however, furnishes good reading and is never out of place. In this connection the

Rapid Rise in Shipbuilding

forms one of the most important features. In the old days there were certainly many sailing schooners built in and around the city, when Laing's shipyard on the site now occupied by the Victoria Chemical Works—and Turpel's ways were scenes of considerable activity. But more ambitious work is now undertaken. The Princess Royal, recently launched, evidences the strides made by this industry of recent years. Two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, with a total expenditure of \$250,000 when furnished, this vessel is a work important enough for even the largest ship yard. It shows the C. P. R. realizes that "made in Victoria" is a good slogan for constructing ships and is only one of many evidences that point to an enlarged and prosperous future for the business of constructing deep sea vessels at this port. The story of the Marichen, told fully in these columns a few months ago, shows that Victoria has appliances, and above all, men, capable of battling with the ocean to rescue valuable property from the hands of Neptune, the lord of the sea.

Passing naturally from transportation to manufactures susceptible of sale in foreign markets

The Lumber Industry

runs up large. As stated recently in the Times the production of the province reached a total of 475,000,000 feet. In the vicinity of this city the mills have an aggregate daily capacity of 50,000 feet and are being worked to the fullest extent. But while the production of lumber is probably the most important branch of the lumber industry it must not be forgotten that for the higher and more intricate forms of manufactured wood Victoria has facilities unsurpassed by any city of its size in the world. The production of furniture and cabinet work of the highest class is engaged in to a very large extent. A local firm has the contract for interior work on the new Empress hotel, a striking testimonial to the ability of local manufacturers to evolve the most perfect designs and materials called forth by eminent architects' plans. Victoria is called the city of beautiful homes. Is not their beauty the result of careful and artistic plans of local draughtsmen conscientiously carried out by Victoria workmen?

And what of the furnishings of these beautiful homes, their interior decoration and mural adornments. Though for the present at least, the city cannot boast the actual manufacture of tapestry and other wall hangings; the beautiful panellings of native woods—the splendid grilles and deftly moulded ceilings are all of local production and worthy of any artistic centre on the continent of America. Furniture, made in Victoria, gives no cause for shame when placed side by side with that of Grand Rapids. Perfect finish, ornate designs, careful workmanship and appreciation of the generous graining of native woods has resulted in the production of just the proper articles for the appointed places in artistic schemes of decoration.

Of the less elaborate articles of necessity to furnish the homes of the city Victoria has its full share of manufactures.

Stoves Made in Victoria

are bought with avidity all over the province and kitchen utensils of various kinds produced locally are fully able to compete with those of the larger, but not more perfect, concerns in the East and across the line. Every year Victoria is progressing and reaching out for fresh markets to conquer. The congestion felt continually on both lines of railway, and the enormous piles of "made in Victoria" goods that cram the various wharves attest this fact.

And what of things good to eat and drink? It is many years since Okeil and Morris and W. H. Falconer led the way in the production of Sauces, Pickles and Other Condiments. Both are now out of the business, but they have worthy successors. There is a large and increasing demand for local goods of this description, and the three firms at present engaged in the business are winning expanding favor by good goods at moderate prices. Fruit canning is a new branch of manufacturing engaged in locally, but the factory at Sidney achieved favor almost from its inception, while the preserves put up by A. Robinson, at Duncan, are fruit grown on his own ranch are favorites on the table of almost everyone in Victoria.

Salmon canning and preserving are

almost new industries here, but great success has followed their introduction. Even in an off-season like that just closed, the owners have no cause to complain of prices received for this article of diet. There is a greater demand than can easily be met and the placing of the famous fish of the Pacific coast on the bill of fare of both armies and navies of many countries means a new outlet for a large portion of the pack that will require many new institutions to supply. The latest style of preservation.

Mild Pickling

is being watched for by European buyers from the opening of the season, and once an innoxious preservative is found that will keep smoked salmon in good condition for several months there will be such a rapidly rising market that it will tax provincial sources to supply. In the fishing industry there are many side lines of considerable value. Herring, cod, smelts and oolachans have a ready market, only limited by the available production. While the New England Fishing Company, of Vancouver, has to a large extent a monopoly of export of the first named to the United States, there is absolutely no reason why this city should not be represented in this valuable market. The herring grounds are nearer Victoria than Vancouver; equal freight rates can be secured, and it is merely a matter of capital, knowledge and energy to place this city where it should be in the forefront of gathering the harvest of the sea.

One of the largest concerns in the West catering to the growing

Appetite For Cereals

is the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., that has its headquarters and principal manufacturing in Victoria. When, in the early nineties, it decided to branch out, and as a first step took over the business of Mathers and Milligan in New Westminster, very few realized that this was the first move in a crusade that has now ramified the whole of the West and made the name of Victoria well known in localities where otherwise it would be practically unknown. It may truly be said that the breakfast table of British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta is now generally supplied by this enterprising corporation. Its operations are not, however, solely confined to prepared foods. Every kind of grain, hay, straw and seeds of all descriptions are included in its daily sales and Victorians generally—if they studied the growth of this business—could gather the reasons for similar branchings out in other lines of trade.

The manufacture of clothing should not be omitted. Victoria was the pioneer city of the province to enter this particular field and has always preserved its supremacy. Names need not be mentioned—they are on everyone's tongue. Everything, from the modest overalls of the working man to the dainty lingerie of the society dame is made right here in Victoria. One firm alone has a pay-roll of \$200,000 a year. And another new feature has been added during the present year. While this city has always been the headquarters of the sealing industry and the chief station of the Hudson's Bay Company for gathering the enormous fur output of the West, it is only very recently that anything besides the maxpels has left Victoria. But to-day there are at least two firms making a specialty of

Furrier's Millinery

and millinery can now secure her seal-skin saccle, beaver toque, or stole of marten skin among the many other "made in Victoria" goods.

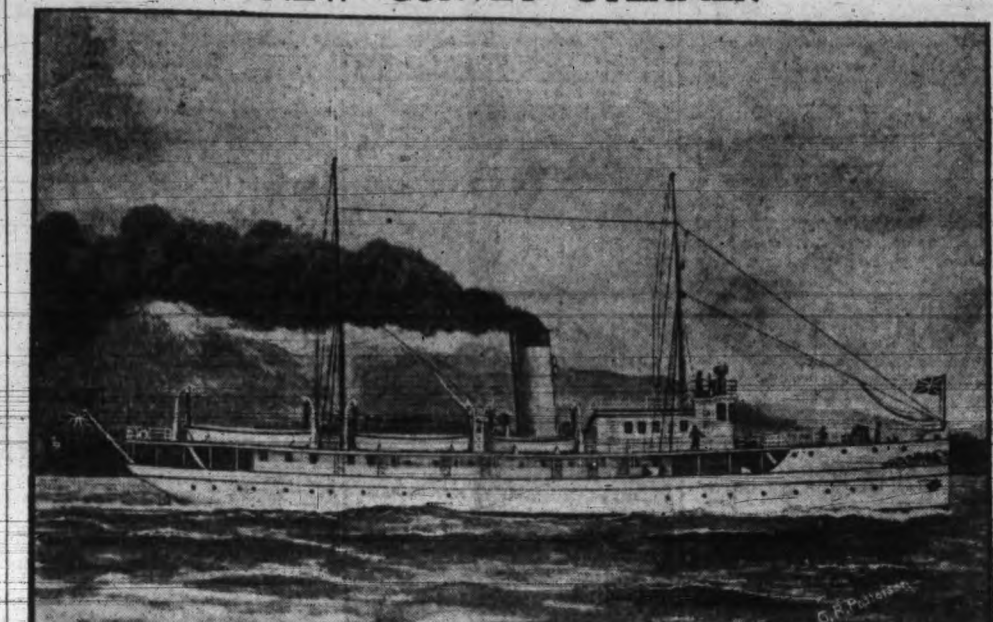
And with the seal-skin saccle, the premier sign of her husband's prosperity, the dainty dame of Victoria must perforce be decked with jewelry. Though many gem stones are not yet mined in British Columbia, the province produces ample gold and silver to make a statue of Athena for every household, and much of these precious metals is

Wrought Into Brooches.

Rings, bracelets, chains and earrings in Victoria for the adornment of her beautiful women. There is no need for anyone to go outside the city to obtain special designs—they can have anything made to order in Victoria. This is a city of tourist visitors, coming in increasing thousands every year, and all carry away dainty souvenirs of Victoria's charms produced by Victoria workmen.

While dwelling for a moment on the productions of things beautiful, articles of utility again press for attention. As early as 1875, W. J. Pendray started the B. C. Soap Works, whose operations have now reached large dimensions. The product of this factory is known all over the West, but forms one of the chief items in spreading the worth of "made in Victoria" goods to far away localities. Not content with the success of the soap works Mr. Pendray, a few years ago, branched out in a new line by acquiring control of the British American Paint Company, whose imposing buildings cover an old land mark at Sebil's Point. Ninety per cent. of the paint used in British Columbia is the product of this institution, and

NEW SURVEY STEAMER



An imposing looking vessel when built will be the new survey steamer, the contract for the building of which has been awarded by the Dominion government to the B. C. Marine Railway Company. This steamer is to be 163 feet long by 27 feet beam and 15 feet depth of hold. A description of her interior arrangements was given in the Times on Tuesday. Work on her will probably be commenced within two weeks or just as soon as the material for the construction is received from England.

entrance has already been gained to the markets of the Orient for both

Soups and Paints.

All other products usually manufactured by similar institutions are made by these companies, including washing powders, ammonia, blueing and sal soda.

Victoria has always enjoyed prominence in the West in the production of biscuits.

Cakes and Confectionery.

There are several concerns engaged in these lines of business, such as M. R. Smith & Co., and the new firm of Popham Bros. The former has been for many years in the forefront of the confectionery trade of the province, and its reputation is attested by many diplomas and medals, including the \$50 special prize awarded for the best display of biscuits, at the Dominion fair held in New Westminster in 1905. Rapid growth of population has caused competition in this business, but Smith & Co. for many years held practically as a monopoly, but it appears to be a case of "Let 'em all come," as none of the firms engaged have the slightest difficulty in disposing of their full production.

What might, to some extent, be termed an allied industry is that of the British Columbia Rice-Milling Company, an output of about five tons per diem. This is a concern conducted in direct competition with Chinese labor, and it speaks well of the energy of the management that even the cheap labor employed by competitors cannot discount improved methods, and machinery and active supervision by white experts. Another unique industry in the city is that of

Curing Hams and Bacon.

conducted by the B. Wilson Co., Ltd. With the exception of the Fry-Bruhn Company, of Seattle, it is the only establishment of the kind on the Pacific coast, and has already secured an enviable position in competition with the world-famous houses of Sorel, Armour and Libby. At present, unfortunately, there are very few cured hams available in Canada, but Mr. Wilson looks forward to the time when the Okanagan country will furnish heavy crops of this class of feed and enable him to cure in Victoria the thousands of hogs that will surely be raised in the interior.

Liquid refreshments form no small item in the list of "made in Victoria" products. All classes in the community are catered to, both temperance advocates and those who sing the praises of glorious beer. Local manufacturers of this character enjoy an enviable reputation, so much so that distributing branches have been pressed into service on the mainland and in one instance at least, the Victoria plant has had to be duplicated in Vancouver, to supply the market in the Terminal City created by the superiority of Victoria products.

The story was recently told of this city's

Gardens Under Glass.

that supply early vegetables to markets from the Sound to the Yukon and as far east as Winnipeg. The thriving orchards and small fruit gardens have also been the subject of satisfactory comment. But while nature does her share in this class of production, really somewhat out of place in an article dealing with manufactures—mention is here made of these facts to show the dependence of the fruit and vegetable growers on other "made in Victoria" goods. Cultivation requires fertilizers and this city has the only institution of the kind in the province. The works of the Victoria Chemical Company form a landmark near the ocean docks. Standing on a rocky elevation, looking in the moonlight like a baronial castle on the Rhine, the buildings of this company are the raison d'être of a payroll of about \$50,000 per annum in wages. Nitrate by the ship load is brought right to the company's wharf and the

Resultant Fertilizers

find a ready market all over Canada and in the western portion of the United States. It is safe to say that many of the remarkable crops noticed from time to time in different parts of the province have been made possible by the judicious use of these fertilizers. The company's business also includes the manufacture of nitric, muriatic and sulphuric acids, and many other things used in different businesses throughout the West.

Cigars by the hundreds of thousands are "made in Victoria." They enjoy a first class reputation, principally by reason of the fact that every box bears the blue union label showing they are manufactured under cleanly conditions and the artisans are paid fair wages. There is an extensive outside market catered to and for the older brands the names alone are valuable assets.

With such a heavy tonnage of shipping having its headquarters at this port it was inevitable that

Machinery and Boiler Making

should progress with the increase of visiting vessels. The different foundries of the city are always busy, generally too much so. In this connection it is well to state that there is no contract too large or too small to be met by local institutions—it is the old saying of "everything from a needle to an anchor" over again. Mention was made above of the shipbuilding industry, but Victoria is also able to erect or repair engines and machinery for every class of steamer.

This city possesses some of the finest brick and fire clay deposits in the West. As a result

Victoria Bricks.

are sold not only in this city but in many places on the mainland both in this province and the United States. The production of terra cotta, and drain pipe and tiling is constantly on the increase and the latest departure, soon to be an accomplished fact—the manufacture of sand-line brick—will add yet another important item to Victoria's premier position in the provision of building materials for cities not so advantageously situated.

Many other lines of industry could be added to the foregoing incomplete list of things "made in Victoria." This showing, however, augurs well for the future. It is

The City's Growing Time.

The present manufacturers are pioneers, showing the way to the many more who will follow. There is room to-day for many other industries. A city of this size should have a co-operation amongst its importance. Mention was last week made of the need of a rope walk, and attention drawn to the fact that recent arrivals prove that hemp can be used successfully raised in this province. Why should not the vicinity of Victoria produce cheese the same as Langley. It is very probable that near the confines of the city suitable material could be found for the production of glass. There is already a creamery, but why should not condensed milk be made to supply the demand that will come for many years from the northern and central interior. While New Westminster boasts a tannery in successful operation, this city, with four times the population, has none. Many thousands of dollars go outside every year for articles that could easily be produced in Victoria. The wheels are going round already, but the whirling of machinery should be much more apparent than at present.

There is a great upheaval going on in the Orient, the confines of distressed Russia reach the Pacific on the west. British Columbia itself will double in population within the next decade and the natural inlets to the new agricultural districts are by the Skeena and Stikine rivers; directly tributary to this city. Geographically, Victoria is the hub of the north Pacific; nature has done everything to aid the city's growth. It is up to the men and women of Victoria to grasp these almost unprecedented natural advantages. If they sit idly by and let the sceptre of pre-eminence fall into other hands they will have no one but themselves to blame.

ART ASSOCIATION.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—At next session of parliament application will be made to incorporate "The Woman's Art Association of Canada" for the purpose of creating general interest in art.

STEADY MOVEMENT IN REAL ESTATE

NUMBER OF TRANSFERS
DURING PAST WEEK

Victoria Property and That of Outlying Districts in Demand—A Roseate Outlook.

Victoria is still enjoying a quiet boom. An air of prosperity pervades the commercial atmosphere everywhere. It is to be met with in all business circles, and what is most gratifying and exceedingly reassuring is the fact that the accelerated energy appears to have a substantial foundation in a few words. It is not a bubble likely to burst at any time with disastrous results to the investing public. Confidence is the key note of the situation. The interest evinced by the C. P. R. and other large corporations in Victoria's welfare, the proven fact that this city has a future from a tourist standpoint, and other evidences too numerous to mention have given citizens unswerving faith in their adopted town. That faith is evident in all their business transactions and in part to the visitor the same sentiment. To this, then, may be traced to some extent, the reason for the marked advance Victoria has made commercially within the past year, and to it also may be attributed the anxiety displayed on all hands to invest in local real estate before it becomes more valuable as the town grows in size with the whole of the great Canadian West.

The past week has witnessed quite a number of property sales of importance. Of course, there has been no exchange of the same magnitude as that of the Sebil estate. Such a thing cannot be expected to occur more than once a fortnight at the outside. But there are more deals of which the same kind of "wind" is blowing, and the words of a representative of one of the largest agencies in the city, "You may say," he went on, "that business is moving, not too fast, but to just the extent that is commensurate with the prevailing conditions. There are several transfers under consideration which promise to be carried through successfully, and if they materialize the results will be of inestimable benefit to the community." These words, while they come from one particular individual, can be taken as an expression from the real estate dealers as a whole. All are decidedly pleased with the outlook and predict a roseate future.

Among the majority of the purchasers—individuals with small capital at their command for investment—the inclination appears to be to go in for acreage, lying just outside the precincts of the city. For instance, the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, report the sale of ten acres in Strawberry Valley within the past few days. At Cordova Bay three acres, for the most part fronting upon the water, have been disposed of through Pemberton & Sons. The amount involved in this transaction was \$500. The same firm sold one and a half acres of land fronting upon Cordova Bay for \$25. These are only a few of the deals that have actually gone through. There are any number of inquiries, and if the apparent demand can be taken as any sort of criterion, the brisk business should continue for an indefinite future.

Within the city limits there have not been as many exchanges. The sales that have taken place are mostly of an unimportant character. Only one seems of sufficient size to demand special mention. It is the purchase of twenty lots in the Work Estate through Helstern & Sons. They have been taken up purely as an investment and may be accepted as another indication of the confidence outsiders have in the growth of the community. Whether it is intended to build on this property to any extent cannot be said, as no announcement has been made by the parties concerned. Among the other small deals are the following: Through Pemberton & Sons, a lot at Oak Bay; through the B. C. Land & Investment Agency, a lot on Humboldt street, the same firm, a business lot on Yates street and a lot on Douglas street.

As already stated, the outlook is bright. Both the vendors and the investors are satisfied. If the same state of affairs continues, which seems assured, there is no doubt but that Victoria has in store years of uninterrupted advancement and prosperity in all lines.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JAPANESE

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION
WILL TAKE ACTION

Has Power Under Constitution to Compel State to Respect Provisions of Treaty.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 27.—Washington, D. C., Oct. 27.—The Tribune points out that for the first time in the history of the United States the sixth article of the constitution is to be invoked to compel local authorities within a state to respect the provisions of a treaty and the doctrine of state rights seems destined to receive the severest blow it has experienced since the civil war. The present administration has re-

mained helpless in the face of local action which has seriously embarrassed the nation in its relations with foreign powers and outrages within the boundaries of the states have gone unpunished by the federal government, because of the belief that the federal government was without jurisdiction. It has remained for Elihu Root, the present secretary of state, to enunciate the principle that the constitution of the United States affords ample authority to compel observance by a state of the provisions of an international treaty.

An article of the constitution of the United States declares: "This legislation and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in the presence thereof, and all treaties, made or which be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land. The judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any country notwithstanding."

Confident that Secretary of State Root is correct in his belief that there is full authority under the constitution, the administration will promptly endeavor to put a stop to these discriminations against Japanese citizens, which local authorities within the state of California have been and are practicing in violation of article 1, of the treaty of 1894 between the Japanese empire and the United States.



THE STEAMER IROQUOIS Purchased by the Alaska Steamship Company for the Victoria and Seattle Route

The steamer Iroquois, which with the Chippewa was purchased in Chicago by Manager Peabody, of the Alaska Steamship Company, and which is intended for the Victoria and Seattle route, is a vessel 223 feet long, by 35 feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold. She was built for the Great Lake service, and it is claimed that she has made 22½ miles an hour. This makes her almost as fast as the Princess Victoria and considerably faster than the Indianapolis, a fact which the travelling public will appreciate, especially in view of the announcement that the ship is intended for a daylight service. Her regular steaming gait is said to be 18 miles an hour. The vessel has four boilers and carries 225 pounds of steam.

SAANICH MUNICIPALITY.

Matters of Importance Which Will Be Brought Up at Next Meeting.

At the next meeting of the Saanich municipality on Saturday, November 3rd, Reeve Brydon will bring up for reconsideration—a resolution—proposing the dividing of the district into wards. This subject was debated at the last meeting of the municipal council, but a difference of opinion arose as to the number of wards. The Reeve and two others favored a division of the municipality into three, but others objected and argued for double this number. The result was a tie vote when the resolution was put to the meeting, and nothing was done.

At the forthcoming meeting another matter of business to come up will be the final passing of the Firearms by-law, prohibiting the discharge of firearms within sixty feet of any public or municipal road.

A large amount of money is at present being expended on improving the roads and bridges of the municipality. In this connection it is the intention to abolish all old-fashioned wooden bridges, replacing them with structures of a more substantial kind. An evidence of this is found in the crossing over the Colquhoun stream on the Burnside road, where a bridge with concrete foundation and walls is in course of construction.

The Reeve and council are looking forward to the introduction next year of a steam plant to be used in road making. This will consist of a rock crusher and other machinery. With the use of this, more permanent and an altogether better class of work will be possible.

GOT SEVEN YEARS.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 26.—Chief Justice Howell in the assize court today sentenced Alonzo Marlot to the penitentiary for seven years on a charge of robbery with violence. Marlot was only recently released from Stony Mountain, where he served three years for burglary. He also served seven years in St. Vincent de Paul for having shot at the chief of police of Montreal.

(Associated Press.)

St. Petersburg, Oct. 27.—A bold attempt was made about noon to-day in the centre of the city to rob the wagon which was conveying cash from the customs department to the state treasury. Two bombs were thrown in quick succession at the vehicle as it was passing a corner near the Katerinsk canal, close to a branch of the treasury. The gendarmes escorting the wagon, although wounded by the explosion of the bombs, fired a volley at the robbers. One of the latter was killed, another was wounded and a third was captured. Many by-standers sustained slight injuries as a result of the explosion.

FAVORED NATION TREATMENT.

Japan Will Receive Same Concessions From Canada as France Now Enjoys.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Japan, under the commercial treaty recently negotiated between that country and Canada, is entitled to "favored nation treatment." That being so, the benefits of Canada's treaty with France must be extended to Japan. At present sparkling and non-sparkling wines, prunes, figs and Castile soap are admitted from France at a lower rate of duty than from Japan. The reduced duties will now apply to Japan, although the importations are very small. Canadian collectors of customs are asked not to charge any higher duties on goods of Japanese origin than on similar goods of French origin. In the case of any excess duties being collected since July 12th last, when the treaty went into force, they are to be refunded. Next session there will be the necessary legislation to extend the treaty.

FRENCH CHAMBER PROPERTY.

Archbishop of Bordeaux Appeals to the Faithful Not to Join Associations.

Bordeaux, Oct. 26.—Cardinal Lecot, archbishop of Bordeaux, has issued an appeal to the faithful not to join "false Catholics and bad priests" in the formation of associations to take over church property, and warns the parishioners who disobey this injunction that they will lose the right to confess and receive the sacrament, and notified the priests that they will be prohibited from preaching and administering the sacrament, adding, "That those who thus wrongfully acquired church property will not only die in a state of sin, but the obligation will rest upon their posterity so long as the memory of the robbery endures."

ROBBER KILLED.

Member of Gang Which Threw Bombs at Wagon Conveying Cash to Treasury.

(Associated Press.)

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CEREBOS

The Only SALT For Table Use

Always Dry. Does Not Cake

Packed in Tins by the Cerebos Limited, London

Sold by All Grocers.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd HARDWARE

LANTERNS, AIR TIGHT HEATERS,
and ENAMEL WARE

Call and Get Prices.

Wharf St. Phone 3. **VICTORIA, B.C.**

VICTORIA THEATRE.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

For TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.

JESSIE MACLACHLAN

"THE QUEEN OF SCOTTISH SONG" WITH AN ALL-STAR COMPANY.

DOUGLAS YOUNG, THE NOTED LYRIC TENOR; JOHN M'LINDEN, VIOLINCELLIST; AND MURRAY GRAHAM, SOLO PIANIST. ROBERT BUCHANAN, CONCERT MASTER.

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, OCT. 29TH.

Charles H. Yale submits for your pleasure

THE EVERLASTING

'DEVIL'S AUCTION.'

Has delighted young and old just one quarter of a century. Novelty, Singing and Dancing. Eye Bewildering Electrical Effects. Large Company Extravagantly Costumed. Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c. Box office opens 2 p.m. Friday, Oct. 27th. Mail orders, accompanied by cheque, will receive their usual attention.

Victoria THEATRE

Tuesday, Oct. 30th

Henry W. Savage will offer George Ade's

Brilliant Comedy,

The College Widow

The play upon which all North America has written indelibly the word "SUCCESS." Prices: 50c, to \$1.50. Seats ready Saturday, Oct. 27th.

THE NEW GRAND

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Props.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Mgr.

General Admission, 10c. Entire Lower

Floor and First Six Rows of Bal-

cony, 20c. Box seats, 50c.

Week 2nd October.

THE NELLIE ANDREWS OPERA CO.

WILLARD NEWELL AND HIS CO.

OBRIEN AND WEST.

ANDREW.

PAUL LADREW.

FREDERICK ROBERTS.

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

PROF. M. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

FORMERLY WATSON'S.

THIS WEEK:

"Under Sealed Orders"

The Big London Success.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

Prices: Evening, 10c, 20c, 30c; Matinee, 10c, and 20c.

THE FASHIONABLE PASTIME OF

THE HOUR.

Roller Skating

-AT-

ASSEMBLY HALL

Hours of Skating: Morning, 10 to 12.30;

Afternoon, 2 to 5.30; Evening, 7.30 to 10.

Excellent orchestra at evening sessions.

Courteous and competent instructors

free during sessions.

Only first-class patronage solicited.

FOR SALE.

Two choice large lots

on Alfred street, on

the slope of the hill.

LEEMING & CO.

\$2,500—Modern 7 roomed house at

Oak Bay, with good view of the

sea. (41.)

\$2,000—Lots, near Oak Bay avenue.

(43.)

\$1,500—2 1/2 acres fruit land, slashed,

V. & S. Ry. through property.

Water front, 500 ft. on property.

near Sidney. (40.)

\$1,000—10 acres fruit land, Union

Bay, North Saanich, facing on

sea. (42.)

\$1,250—2 story frame house, 7

rooms, lot 60x120, Johnson street.

22 Fort Street, Victoria.

Phone 748. P. O. Box 81.

CITY CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. with

sermons by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Morning

subject, "Christian Eccentricities";

evening, "The Parable of the Tares."

Sunday school at 3. Thursday evening

service at 8. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude..... J. E. Campbell

Venite and Psalms—As Set.....

Te Deum—Quadruple..... Ouseley

Benedictus..... Macpherson in E Flat

Organ—Postlude..... L. Darwall

Evening.

Organ—Andante..... W. G. Wood

Opening Hymn..... 263

Psalms—As Set..... Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat..... Turner

Nunc Dimittis..... 228 and 229

Hymns..... 427, 195, 21 A. & M. 24 (1st tune)

Organ—Allegro..... R. G. Thompson

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. Percival

Jones; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Prelude..... Hesse

Venite..... Hooper

Psalms for the 28th Morning.....

Te Deum..... Cathedral Psalter

Jubilate..... Ouseley

Hymn..... 431

Litany..... Barnby

Hymns..... 228 and 229

Organ—Postlude..... Handel

Evening.

Organ—Communion..... Hollins

Psalms for the 28th Evening.....

Magnificat..... Cathedral Psalter

Nunc Dimittis..... Macpherson in E Flat

Organ—Postlude..... Fitzgerald

Evening.

Organ—Andante in G..... Smart

Psalms..... Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat..... Barnby

Nunc Dimittis..... 428, 429 and 441

Hymns..... 445, 426 and 440

Vesper—I Will Lay Me Down in Peace.....

Organ—Chorus in G..... Schubert

ST. JAMES.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy

communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. The music

of the harvest thanksgiving service will

be repeated at the evening service. The

music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary..... Cathedral Psalter

Venite and Psalms..... Cathedral Psalter

Benedictus..... Barnby

Hymns..... 428, 429 and 429

Organ—Voluntary..... 381 and 386

Evening.

Proclamation Hymn..... 382

Psalms..... Cathedral Psalter

Cantata..... Croche

Deus Misereatur..... Lyttleton

Antiphon—The Eyes of All..... Clarke

Hymns..... 381 and 386

Vesper Hymn..... M. S.

Recessional Hymn..... 379

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.;

morning service and litany, 11 a. m.;

evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers:

Morning, Canon Beaulieu; evening,

Bishop of the diocese. The music set for

the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante..... Dr. Hopkins

Venite..... Hooper

Psalms for 28th Morning.....

Te Deum..... Cathedral Psalter

Benedictus..... Langdon

Kyrie and Gloria..... Godfrey

Hymns..... 197, 382 and 421

Voluntary—March..... Lemmens

Evening.

Voluntary—Andante..... Gullmant

Proclamation Hymn..... 291

Psalms for 28th Evening.....

Cathedral Psalter

Magnificat..... J. E. West

Nunc Dimittis..... J. E. West

Antiphon—Praise Ye the Father..... Gounod

Hymns..... 422 and 245

Vesper Hymn—Jesu, We Pray Thee.....

Recessional Hymn..... 381

Voluntary—March..... Dr. Stainer

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay. H. A.

Services will be held as usual at 11 a. m.

and 7 p. m. The pastor will preach in the

morning, and Rev. Dr. Rankin, of Utah,

in the evening. Sunday school, 2.30. Bible

class, 3. The music for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Chanson du Matin..... Gaul

Psalm..... 35

Antiphon—The Lamb Shall Lead Them.....

Hymns..... 272 and 277

Voluntary—Postlude..... Mourlan

Evening.

Voluntary—Chanson du Soir..... Gaul

Psalm..... 45

Antiphon—The Radiant Morn..... Woodward

Hymns..... 132 and 178

Solo—Not Ashamed of Christ..... Danks

Miss Dixon.

Voluntary—And He Shall Purify..... Handel

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor of the church,

will preach at both services, 11 a. m. and

7 p. m. Junior Christian Endeavor So-

cieties meet every Sabbath morning at 10

o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible class

meets at 2.30 p. m. Musical selections

follow:

Morning.

Psalm..... 269 and 67

Hymns..... 284, 426, 145 and 549

Antiphon—Go Not Far From Me, O God.....

Zinkarrell

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Services at 11

a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Dr. Rankin, of

Utah, will take the morning service. The

pastor will take the evening service. Sabbath

school at 2.30, and Y. P. S. C. E. at 8.15

p. m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. Mor-

ton Smith, of Knox church, Vancouver.

who will preach at both services. Sab-

bath school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.

Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

All seats free. Strangers and visitors

cordially welcomed.

who will preach at both services. Sab-

bath school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m.

Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

All seats free. Strangers and visitors

cordially welcomed.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. Fred T. Tapscott, M.

A., will preach on both occasions. Morn-

ing theme, "Divine Providence"; evening,

"Second Probation." Sunday school, 2.30.

Harcees-Bible class, 3.30. Music as fol-

lows:

Morning.

Hymns..... 242, 443 and 251

Choir Hymn—My Heart Is Resting

(129 C. B. H.)

Solo..... Mrs. Tapscott

Evening.

Hymns..... 428, 217, 198, 217 and 264

Choir Hymn—God Sendeth Sun (4

C. B. H.)

Antiphon—Father, Where'er I Be.....

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible

school at 2.30 p. m. "In Battle Array" is

the subject of the morning sermon. The

evening sermon will be the second in the

series on true culture, the subject being

"True Social Culture." Special music

morning and evening. Everybody wel-

come.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, president of con-

ference, will preach at 11 a. m. In the

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every day (except Sundays).

The Times Printing & Publishing Co.

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J. C. Byrne, Gov't and Trowace Alley.

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C. Hanbury, Saxon Cigar Store, Gov't.

Neil Macdonald, East End Grocery, cor. Poul and Oak Bay Ave.

A. Adams, Stanley Ave. and Cadboro Bay Road.

E. Le Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Gov't St.

W. Graham, 411 East St.

R. W. Buller's News Stand, C.P.R. Dock.

Sir. Princess Victoria.

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V. & S. Trains.

C. P. R. Trains.

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White Horse, V. T. Bennett News Co.

Portland, Ore.-Oregon News Co., 17

Sixth Street.

Kansas City, Mo.-American News Co.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN.

The Times was pleased indeed to join in the welcome home given Premier McBride last evening, was delighted to observe that notwithstanding the trying time the honorable gentleman must have had in keeping his feet out of the traps the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier set in the hope of catching him when he wasn't watching out, that despite the mean things his friend Hon. J. P. Whitney had said of him, that after the laborious time he had at Ottawa in fighting for the rights of British Columbia, the Premier was looking very well indeed and in fine fettle for the general election of which the grand procession last night may be said to have been a premonitory symptom.

Of course it may be that the hearty welcome Mr. McBride received may have something to do with the cheerfulness of his demeanor. There were no less than five-crowded carriages in the procession, which was preceded by a band and an enthusiastic company of small boys carrying torches. It was not sufficient to encourage the heart of the Premier after the disappointing results of numerous attempts to get up "enthusiastic, spontaneous receptions" at various points on the mainland, and notably at Vancouver, his principal organ must have been very depressed indeed.

And then the hall in which the preliminary meeting of the campaign was held was well filled. The audience was enthusiastic. The atmosphere it breathed was inspiring. If it actually inspired, the address of welcome was read with emphasis, at some points with an intonation that approached the point of vehemence, perhaps as an intimation to the responsive audience that the time had come to cheer. On the whole all the elements may be said to have combined to arouse the blood and inspire the brain of such an ardent campaigner as the Premier to a masterly effort. But it may be said with perfect truth that the first speech of the campaign was a disappointment to those Conservatives who listened with what patience they could to its termination. There is a notable change in the forensic style of the Premier. He has evidently been a student of style during his absence, and it is quite possible he will admit that he has learned something from the small men with whom he has been so stubbornly fighting at the Dominion capital. At the same time it must be confessed that Mr. McBride made the most of the material at his disposal. He was neither frank nor candid in his references to the proceedings of the conference of provincial premiers. He sought to convey the impression that the resolution of his friend the Conservative Premier of Ontario contained all it was proposed to concede to British Columbia in the way of better terms, while all the other provinces had been provided for in a correspondingly generous fashion. He quite overlooked the hundred and fifteen thousand dollars per annum which was British Columbia's share under the revised schedule and failed to mention the fact that it was proposed to place all the provinces upon an equal footing in respect to the per capita allowances.

In a word, the speech of the premier was a characteristically Tory deliverance. It was a studied attempt to arouse sectional prejudice. It was intended to engender the belief in the minds of the unthinking that British Columbia has been discriminated against in the interpretation of the terms of the British North America Act. The Premier posed as the hero who has been ordained to deliver us from the thralldom of the East. He is

going to set us free if he has to go to the foot of the throne to do it.

But in the meantime he must be given a new lease of power. He must feel, and the Eastern marauders must be taught, that the majority of the people of British Columbia are behind him. And the majority of the people of British Columbia, we believe, know the character of the man who is at the head of affairs in this province well enough—the men who bestowed a townsie of fabulous value upon a few of its male and female friends and who endowed a railway corporation which had not a shadow of claim with eight hundred thousand acres of valuable land—we say the majority of the people ought to have their eyes opened by this time and doubtless know that if Premier McBride be returned on a purely sectional issue they will hear but little more of "better terms"—that is, not until the question can again be put to profitable party account.

WHERE WATER FLOWS.

The fact that at least fifty million gallons of water, more than sufficient for the requirements of Victoria for a whole month, passed over the weir erected in Millstream by City Engineer Topp in one day, should set at rest all doubts as to the capacity of the watershed of the Highland district. There was never any doubt as to the immensity of the volume of water that flowed from the high levels back of Parson's Bridge, into the Esquimalt Arm; but it was necessary to secure authentic information upon the point before proceeding further. The next step necessary, we suppose, will be a thorough investigation of the storage capacity of the valleys lying within the watershed. If surveys by competent engineers sustain the common belief that in addition to abundant stores of water there is ample reservoir capacity, in which supplies of water sufficient for the requirements of hundreds of thousands of people can be collected and held at a minimum of cost, then we think the people of Victoria ought to be convinced that the water problem is not such a very serious one after all.

It is rather remarkable that during all the years through which the question of the future water supply of Victoria has been under discussion no one ever appears to have thought of suggesting an incursion into the Highland district. We do not know which of the members of the present city council first conceived the idea of tapping the fountains of the Highlands. We rather think the honor belongs to Ald. Hall, although it is understood the Mayor is strongly inclined to dispute the point. But that is not a matter of much importance. The water committee as a whole is to be congratulated on the first results of the researches which have been instituted under its auspices. If the reports which are to follow be as encouraging as those already received, not only the water committee, but all the citizens of Victoria will be open to felicitations upon what appears to be an easy solution of that which at one time promised to be a very perplexing problem.

SUBMARINE WAR VESSELS.

We are told an eminent French naval engineer has been enlarging on the usefulness of the submarine war vessel. This acknowledged authority says the submarine is the one ideal means of coast defense for small states. The battleship remains the unquestioned master of the high seas. But history teaches us that from Salamis, Mylae and Actium, to Lissa, Port Arthur, and Tsu Shima, all the important naval battles have taken place within sight of the coast. That fact greatly enhances the importance of the part that may be played by submarines in future naval wars. He takes the case of Denmark, and supposes for the purpose of his argument that England wished to repeat the bombardment of Copenhagen after the lapse of a hundred years. In that case, six or eight English battleships would suffice to crush Denmark's seven small ironclads with a total of fifteen heavy guns. On the other hand, if Denmark had submarines and submersibles, a dozen of the former could close the straits and strike the enemy's ships, while twelve submersibles could await the arrival near her ports of the battleships that might have forced their way through, and sink them in turn. Now, the seven small Danish ironclads cost about \$10,000,000, while the total cost of the submarines would be about \$4,000,000. The same argument applies to all small naval powers, such as Sweden, Norway, Holland, Portugal, Spain and Greece, countries which make heavy sacrifices for the construction of small ironclads which would be quite useless against a powerful fleet. Unfortunately for the theories of this acknowledged authority, the submarine cannot be relied upon to come up from the depths when she has completed, in theory, her work of destruction down below. We have had two examples of the unreliability of the divers lately, both of them in the waters of the home of submarine France. If these craft cannot be depended upon to come up in times of peace when there crews desire to breathe, in seasons when their officers ought to be perfectly cool and collected, keeping in mind the functions of every button and lever, what might be expected of them in the midst of war's dread alarms? The submarine must go down many times yet to the bottom

of the sea and give her crew much experience before she is likely to blow the last battleship out of the water.

Fifty million gallons of water tumbling down the rocks from the Highland district every day, and yet there are people who insist we ought to consent to an initial outlay of between forty and fifty thousand dollars, not to mention the cost of repairs, renewals and reading, for the general installation of meters. And we understand that because the public is known to be opposed to such foolish waste of money, it is proposed to slip the meters in surreptitiously. As it is conceded that we shall have to secure a generous supply of water within a short time no matter what the cost may be, let us put down a main of good capacity—one that will fill all requirements for a number of years—let us lay it to the right spot also, and there will be no necessity for the installation of meters upon the ordinary household services. Even if a few thousand gallons do run down the sewers, that will do no harm, but good. Water, no matter where applied, is a splendid sanitary and disease-preventing agent. Let it flow abundantly in the meantime. Victoria has been especially favored by Nature in many respects, in no respect more generously than in the abundance of the water supply that flows close to her boundaries. If our citizens realized the extremities to which some of their neighbors have been reduced in respect of this self-same matter they would soon comprehend that they have good and sufficient reasons to be thankful.

Uncle Sam's wards in Cuba are still given to the peculiar practice of settling their little personal disputes involving important matters of "honor" by the arbitrament of the sword. Which demonstrates that the Cubans are still in a semi-savage state. It is true that while the French consider themselves the most highly civilized, the most cultured and the most artistic race on the face of the earth, they also indulge in the "duello." But then in France the field of honor means a place upon which interesting and perfectly innocent athletic feats are performed.

King Edward is reported to be hard up. This notwithstanding the fact that when His Majesty goes up to Scotland (being a great favorite with the economical Scot) he economizes by wearing the kilt.

COLLIDED WITH LAUNCH.

Steamer Beatrice Met With Mishap But Caused No Loss of Life.

A story is published in the Seattle Times of yesterday's date to the effect that on October 22nd as the steamer Princess Beatrice was returning from Skagway she collided with a launch in Wrangell Narrows, seriously damaging the craft, and the Times says that it was believed at Ketchikan, where the news was received by the steamer City of Seattle, that many people aboard the little vessel were drowned. The facts as reported to Capt. Troup by Capt. Hughes, master of the Beatrice, are these, however: On the night of October 22nd the Beatrice saw a small gasoline launch ahead, which she bumped into when going at slow speed. The launch was left amid channel with no one aboard and no light burning. It was at anchor and was so left by the Beatrice. The launch was damaged by the collision, but there was no loss of life, of which Capt. Hughes assured himself before leaving the spot.

REPORT DENIED.

No Truth of Rumor of Military Convention Between Britain, France and Italy.

(Associated Press.) London, Oct. 27.—The reports published to the effect that a military convention had been arranged between Great Britain, France and Italy have been officially declared to be baseless.

French Denial. Paris, Oct. 27.—The foreign office here authorized the Associated Press to deny the reports circulated of the existence of a military convention between Great Britain, France and Italy or that diplomatic negotiations for such a convention have been opened.

Such conventions have never been opened and the chances are they never will be begun unless hostilities should become imminent.

CYCLONE IN VENEZUELA.

(Associated Press.) Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 27.—The cyclone which did so much damage on the island of Caracac and its vicinity about the middle of October, struck Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, and going south destroyed every house in its path, including all the buildings in the village of Trintheras. During the progress of the storm it rained heavily for twenty-six hours without interruption.



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Long Gloves

Known wherever
gloves are worn as the
most elegant and
perfect fitting.
The genuine all
have the above
trademark.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

Monday's Values of Sensational Interest



Two Points which we particularly wish to emphasize in this Special Sale of Women's Costumes:

First—Our Immense Range of Authoritative Styles.
Second—That these Suits are Marvels of Value.



These are the days when the word Clothes is in the mind of every woman, if not at her tongue's end. She realizes that last year's Suit looks unexpectedly shabby and worn, and that she "REALLY and TRULY" must have a new costume.

What a boon this SPECIAL SALE will be to her in which variety in texture, design and color so fully gives scope for INDIVIDUAL Ideas and Fancies.

Our Special Sale Prices \$17.50, \$20, \$25.

ON SPECIAL SALE

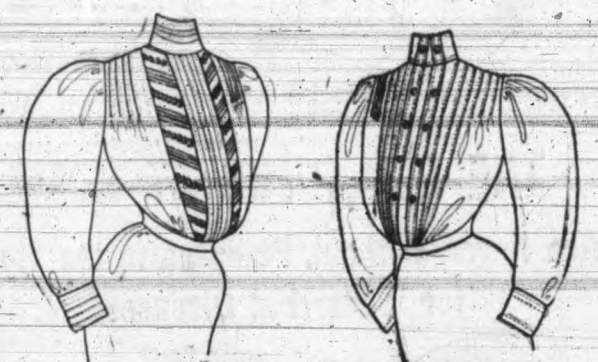
Bewildering Assortment—Astonishing Values

IN LADIES' WINTER WAISTS

This cheering greeting responds to the cry: "WHAT SHALL I GET FOR A WINTER WAIST?" We realize that hosts of women have tired of White Waists, however pretty they may be, and their inevitable large laundry bill, or labor in doing them up at home. We come forward with this wonderful lot of genuine bargains, at a price which you cannot but appreciate and avail yourself of.

This is a Genuine Sale and the Sale Price 75c

Is away below what you could possibly imagine considering the value and quality.



Our suits are failures as accurate pictures, but serve solely as suggestions of some of the choice patterns and designs in which this assortment is presented.

These Warm Winter Waists are shown in an infinite variety of shades—Blues, Browns, Greens, Shepherd's Plaid, in Black and White, Brown and White and Black.

The choice in material is also very complete and desirable. Sturdy All-Weather English Flannels. Fine French Flannel and Flannellette.

Cashmeres and Alpaca, complete an array of Winter Waists in quality, value never before equalled at the present Sale Price, 75c.

AVALANCHE IN PRICES

A Veritable Snow Storm of White Silk Waists On Sale



cloud-like garment, trimmed with foaming soft silk laces, etc., embellished with embroidery and intricate work of clever spider-web design? Our sketches may give some suggestion, but that is all, of the beauty and extraordinary richness of these Silk Fiasques ready to wear.



NEW EVERY ONE OF THEM: IN MOST INSTANCES DECIDEDLY DIFFERENT IN SOME MARKED PARTICULARS. Now that the Winter evenings begin so early, and the lengthening shadows turn your thoughts to the tea table and the crackling fire, what more charming effect can be produced than the light and shades upon these dainty.

Prices \$2 to \$6.50

Monday's Special Sale of Stationery

THE VERY BEST VALUES IN ENVELOPES WE HAVE YET HAD. Business Envelopes, 500 for 50c.—a really good envelope. Business Envelopes, 250 for 75c.—special. Square Envelopes, 250 for 40c.—special. Square Envelopes, 250 for 50c.—smooth, ivory finish. Official Size Envelopes, 250 for \$1.25—extra quality.

INK

Cartier's Blue Black Writing Fluid: 75c. per quart. Cartier's Typewriter Carbon Ribbons: 75c. each. Koh-I-Noor Pencils, all grades: 10c. each. Koh-I-Noor Copying Pencils: 10c. each.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Our New Department has already proved itself the success we anticipated. The decorator has had his hands full in executing the orders and call made upon his time.

Our cut shows a pretty interior which the decorator has completed, and although a line cut gives no conception of the color scheme, you can formulate an idea of the general arrangement and effect.

We propose each week to give some slight idea by description of the work of our new department is doing, and the following is one of the prettiest bedroom designed this week:

The walls are covered to a height of 6 feet from the floor, with our imitation white kid sanitary wall finish; above this up to the picture mould is a strip of wallpaper of a most beautiful French design, newly imported, of pink roses on a white ground. The ceiling is light cream water wave. The woodwork is painted a light cream. The bedstead is one of our enameled brass finished variety, the chairs are those lovely white wicker ones of which we are so proud, and the carpet and drapery harmonizes perfectly with the wall decorations, being one of our light pattern Brussels of pink and grey.

WRIST BAGS

Wrist Bags of black leather, with inside purse and gilt frames, \$1.00 each. Bags of Black Morocco with leather frame and two divisions, \$1.75 each. Large Size Bags of black sea with leather frame and inside purse, \$1.75. Black Leather Bags, gun metal frames, inside purse and gun metal mirror, \$2.00. Black Seal Bags, leather lined, inside purse, \$3.00. Black Walrus and Seal Bags, moire lined, furnished with purse, card case and mirror, \$7.50. Bags in light gray and tan suede, jewelled frames, steel or sequin trimmed and lined with white moire silk, \$6.75, \$9.75, \$9.50 each. White Silk Hand Bags, gilt frames heavily embro in sequins and gilt beads, lined with silk, \$12.50. Fancy Wrist Bags in blue suede, silk lined, furnished with card case and purse, \$15.00. Bead Bags in light or dark colored beads, suede lined, long chain handles, \$3.50.

IN OUR FURNITURE DEPARTMENT

Jardiniere Stands

We have some lines which alone would repay you for your ride in the elevator. Jardiniere Stands, quarter cut oak, round and square tops, 50c., \$1.00, \$1.25; also some beauties at \$4.50 and \$5.75.

Dining Room Specialties

Handsome Weathered Oak Buffet and Sideboards, quarter cut, with large compartments and drawers. Oval glass doors. These are high class goods from the very best makers. Prices ranging from \$45.00, \$62.00, \$68.00, \$80.00 and \$84.00. Elegant line of Quarter Cut Weathered Oak Dinner Wagons, \$12.00, \$19.50 and \$29.00.

Did You Ever Visit Our Basement on Saturday Night?

TRAGEDY IN A NEW YORK HOTEL

YOUNG WOMAN SHOT—
SUICIDE OF MURDERER

Coroner Thinks the Victim Made a
Desperate Struggle for Her
Life.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 27.—Louis G. Hampton, assistant secretary of the United States Trust Company of this city, shot and killed Victoria Tackow, a beautiful young woman, in the Hotel Griffin in West Ninth street last night, and then committed suicide. Hampton was infatuated with the woman and they had been seen together many times during the past month. They had been at the hotel where the tragedy occurred since early yesterday. Whether it was the result of a pact between him and the woman to die together has not yet been determined, but the circumstances seem to show that the young woman had agreed to die with her companion.

Hampton, who was about sixty years old, leaves a wife and two children. Miss Tackow was twenty-nine years old and lived with her father and invalid mother. She was employed in a Fifth avenue departmental store. The United States Trust Company, of which L. G. Hampton was assistant secretary, is one of the largest and strongest trust companies in New York. Treasurer Lyman J. Gage was its president until recently.

The events leading up to the tragedy have been traced by the police and according to them form the last chapter in what looks to be an illicit romance.

On Thursday afternoon last Hampton, a distinguished looking man of medium height, with iron-grey hair, called at the Hotel Griffin and engaged a room. He said he would return later that night or the next morning and expected to have his wife with him. On Friday morning about nine o'clock he entered the hotel accompanied by a woman, and going to the office registered as Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Burlington, Vt. The woman was an unusually handsome brunette. She was wearing a tailor-made skirt, white shirt waist and carried in her hand a small travelling bag. After registering the couple went to the hotel dining room and breakfasted and went to their room. The woman left the hotel several times during the day, but Hampton remained in the room. Soon after her return from one of these excursions, early in the evening, a light dinner was set up to their room and a request was sent to the clerk to call them at 11 o'clock last night. "We want to be called at 11 so that we may catch a train," said Hampton.

At five minutes to eleven a maid went to the room to call him, but her repeated raps at the door brought no response, and she notified the hotel manager. Accompanied by the proprietor, she returned to the third-floor apartment where the couple were. The door with her pass key.

As an instant the silence was explained. On the floor between a large mirror and a dresser lay the man stretched out on his back. In his right hand was gripped a revolver, while his left hand was extended to the left. Blood was oozing from his mouth and a hasty examination proved that he had fired his mouth and half lying on the edge nearest him, was the woman, also dead and bathed in blood. Her left arm lay across her face as though to shield it, and in the arm were three bullet wounds. Right under the left arm pit was a fourth wound, the result of a shot fired after she had raised her arm to her face. The bullet had entered her body in a downward direction, and must have gone through the heart.

Second Vice-President Kinsey, of the United States Trust Company, said that Hampton's accounts were correct. Statement by Coroner.

New York, Oct. 27.—According to the coroner physician there is evidence that Miss Tackow made a desperate struggle for her life as the left side of her face, extending under the left ear, bore traces of having been held forcibly in the grip of a man's hand, and Dr. Lehane is of the opinion that Hampton tried to hold her while he fired one of the shots.

THE MARLBOROUGHS.

Report That Deed of Separation Between Duke and Duchess Has Been Signed.

(Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 27.—The afternoon papers here quoted the Manchester Guardian as saying that a deed of separation between the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough has been signed on the ground of incompatibility of temperament, by the provisions of which the Duchess keeps Sunderland House, London, and her own dowry, but is precluded from going to Blenheim. The document, it is said, was signed October 23rd. The Duke is now at Blenheim and the Duchess is staying at "Sunderland House."

Although the principals concerned maintained absolute silence and declined to furnish any information, all indications tend to corroborate the stories that a climax has been reached in the domestic affairs of the Ducal House of Marlborough.

Both the London and provincial papers gave circumstantial details saying that the deed of separation between the Duke and Duchess has been signed. The Duke and Duchess have been invited to confirm or deny the report, but both are mute, the Duchess sending word that she has nothing to say on the subject, while the Duke has not answered the telegrams addressed to him at Blenheim, where he is at present.

The mystery with which the principals are thus shrouding the affair has been further deepened by a statement

made by the Duke's regular lawyers, who say they are entirely ignorant of the existence of a deed of separation, and that if a separation has been accomplished, it must have been carried through by other attorneys.



ALBATROSS SOLD.

The steamer Albatross, formerly one of the torpedo boat destroyers attached to the Esquimalt station before it was abandoned by the British navy, has passed into the hands of Captain Asman, of Halfmoon Bay, who will use her for towing logs between up-coast logging camps, says the Vancouver Province. When the steamer was sold by the naval authorities she was bought by a Nanaimo fish company, which subsequently sold her to the Britannia Copper Syndicate. She was used by the mining company to make one trip to Prince of Wales Island and a few trips between Britannia and Crofton.

FRISCO STEAMER SUBSIDY.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington says: "The House of Representatives Friday approved the renewal of the San Francisco mail subsidy for three years, with the provision that new steamships shall be provided within two years, in default of which the postmaster-general is empowered to give six months' notice of the withdrawal of the subsidy. The House also authorized the making of a contract for the Vancouver service, giving \$3,000 to steamers making the trip in 18 days. The maximum subsidy is to be \$1,000,000."

MARINE NOTES.

On the Umahia, which arrived from San Francisco this morning was a large quantity of maple lumber for transshipment to Australia. In discharging this the Umahia was detained longer than usual in port, and did not get away for the Sound until noon. It is announced that the steamer for the Canadian-Mexican line will begin service in March next. Two vessels will be operated.

The ship Castor, 60 days from England, arrived in the Royal Roads last evening, having come north in ballast seeking.

Schooners Victoria and Markland have arrived on the West Coast from Behring Sea. News of the arrival is contained in a telegram to Capt. William Grant.

BABY'S GOOD DAYS.

One of baby's good days means that your child is thriving and well. Baby's Own Tablets brings all good days into your child's life, for they make little ones well, and keep them well. Mrs. Joe Ferland, St. Rita des Caps, Quebec, says: "Since giving my little one Baby's Own Tablets she has been in splendid health. In growing plumper every day, and has beautiful rosy cheeks." These Tablets cure indigestion, colic, constipation, simple fevers, teething troubles, and all the minor ailments of little ones. They do not contain one particle of the poisonous opiates found in all soothing medicines. The most rapid preparations. The Tablets can be given with absolute safety to the babe just born, as well as the child of advanced years. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ATLANTIC VOYAGE.

Sir George Drummond Tells How It Could Be Made in Four Days.

(Special to the Times.)
Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Sir George Drummond, who has just returned from England, says that if the Dominion would give shipping powers to the Transport Board, and the C. P. R. from Montreal over the I. C. R. to Halifax, the problem of a four day Atlantic voyage would be solved.

POWER FOR PORT ARTHUR.

Proposal Made by Nipigon Pulp and Paper Company—Wire Works May Be Erected.

(Associated Press.)
Port Arthur, Ont., Oct. 27.—A special meeting of the council last night considered a proposition by which electric power will be laid down in Port Arthur for \$15 per horse power per annum, the proposal comes from the Nipigon Pulp and Paper Company, successors to the original syndicate who were granted the concession. The company is to erect pulp and paper mills on Nipigon river, where power is to be developed. The power is to be brought across country about fifty miles to Port Arthur and the town given 3,000 horse-power at the rate named. Then seven thousand additional is to be delivered in Port Arthur as occasion may require at a cost of twenty dollars per horse-power.

A representative of the steel company of Sydney, C. B., is here with a proposal to establish works for the manufacture of wire. He looked over sites yesterday and will be in conference with the council to-day.

R. S. Day has returned after a three or four months' tour of the Old Country. He spent some time in the south of Ireland, and also paid a somewhat lengthy visit to London. During his stay in the World's Metropolis he did not meet with the usual evidence of social gaiety. Most of those moving in the very select circles were out of town, enjoying the autumn at the country resorts.

Mr. Day remarked with a smile, "London is lively enough." Most of Mr. Day's time while in the old land was pleasantly spent visiting friends, and he has come back to business with agreeable recollections of his vacation and thoroughly refreshed.

Every dealer in the land sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills—25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S ILLNESS.

(Associated Press.)
Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 27.—President Castro, who has been in ill health for a long time past, is still exceedingly weak.

Four bodies were yesterday found in the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce building at Kansas City, Kan., bringing the total number of known dead to eight.

Large attendance, and many flowers presented by the many friends of the deceased. Father Fraser conducted the services, and the choir of the cathedral was present and a requiem was sung. After the impressive services of the church Buthoven's funeral march was played as the body was borne from the cathedral. The pall-bearers were Thos. Geiger, Michael Brown, L. G. McQuade, E. S. Radiger, L. Maas and M. McTiernan. The members of the Y. M. C. A. with which the deceased had been identified for many years attended in a body. There were also present many members of the local lodge of the

A. O. U. W., of which the late Mr. Bantly was a member.

FRENCH STEAMER WRECKED.

Went on Rocks During Dense Fog—Passengers and Crew Saved With Difficulty.

(Associated Press.)
Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, Oct. 27.—The French steamer Isaac Perle went on the rocks north of the island of Minorca in a dense fog to-day. Her passengers and crew, numbering 72 persons, were saved with difficulty. The steamer is a complete wreck.

An Absolute Cure For DYSPEPSIA

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Belching of gas after eating, mean weakness. By means of its muscles, the stomach should churn the food—changing solids into liquids—mixing in the gastric juice to start digestion.

If the stomach is weak—then food is not properly churned and mixed with enough gastric juice. Then you have indigestion and then dyspepsia.

Fruit-a-tives
ON "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"

strengthen the stomach—just as juicy beef and eggs and milk strengthen the wasted frame of a patient getting over Typhoid.

FRUIT-A-TIVES contain the elements that give new vigor new energy to the muscles lining the stomach—stimulate the digestive glands and assure a copious flow of gastric juice for each meal.

More than that, FRUIT-A-TIVES correct the constipation which usually attends stomach trouble—and by acting directly on kidneys and liver, put the whole system in healthy condition.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are a peculiar combination of fruit juices and tonics that are known all over Canada for their wonderful cures in all stomach, liver and kidney troubles.

50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$1.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.

LIFE-SAVING CREW.

New Boat's Company Will Be Formed at Once—Old Hands Resign.

Capt. James Gaudin last evening called a meeting of the life-saving crew for the object, chiefly, of ascertaining if the men were willing to undertake duty and proceed to the West Coast to be stationed at some point yet to be selected by the Dominion government.

The meeting was a private one, and among those present was Capt. J. C. Voss, who until lately has acted as coxswain of the crew. When the question was put to the men all declined, some for the reason that their removal to the coast would be prejudicial to their interests, some because Capt. Gaudin could not inform them definitely as to where they were to be stationed, and others because they could not be told what wages they would receive.

As Capt. Voss had resigned they wanted to follow his example. Accordingly they put their desire on record in the form of a resolution. Capt. Voss stated that the lifeboat had cost him more than he had ever received. In reply to this, however, Capt. Gaudin stated that he had not yet been paid for his services, and that he would be paid for the same, but that as soon as this was received the bill would be duly honored.

Then the matter of the boat was brought up, and Capt. Gaudin was asked if he considered it safe. The agent was also asked if it was the intention to install a new boat. In reply to the first question Capt. Gaudin replied that he regarded the boat as safe as one could be made without the use of a motor, and it was a boat in which he would be willing to risk his own life.

As to the second question he could not give any information, for as yet he had no instructions on the matter.

Capt. Gaudin stated this morning that he was negotiating with an ex-navy man to form a new life-saving crew, and when this is done drills will be resumed as formerly until such time as the government issues instructions for the crew to be sent to the coast.

What Does It Mean?

DR. HAMILTON GIVES A FULL AND SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

Look at your tongue! Sometimes it's heavily coated, sometimes it's clear and red. Study this out and you'll find some interference with the functional activity of the body.

This means the bowels are not regular, the liver is sluggish and the blood is contaminated. Strong cathartic pills act so destructively on the intestines as to provoke deadly sickness; this often frightens people from taking medicine when they badly need it.

To the multitude of dangerous purgatives now on the market, Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a notable exception. They neither gripe, cause sickly feeling or headache, yet they cleanse and purify the entire system in such mildness and certainty. Giving prompt stimulus to the liver and kidneys, strengthening the stomach and lending valuable aid to digestion, it's small wonder that such marvellous results accompany Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

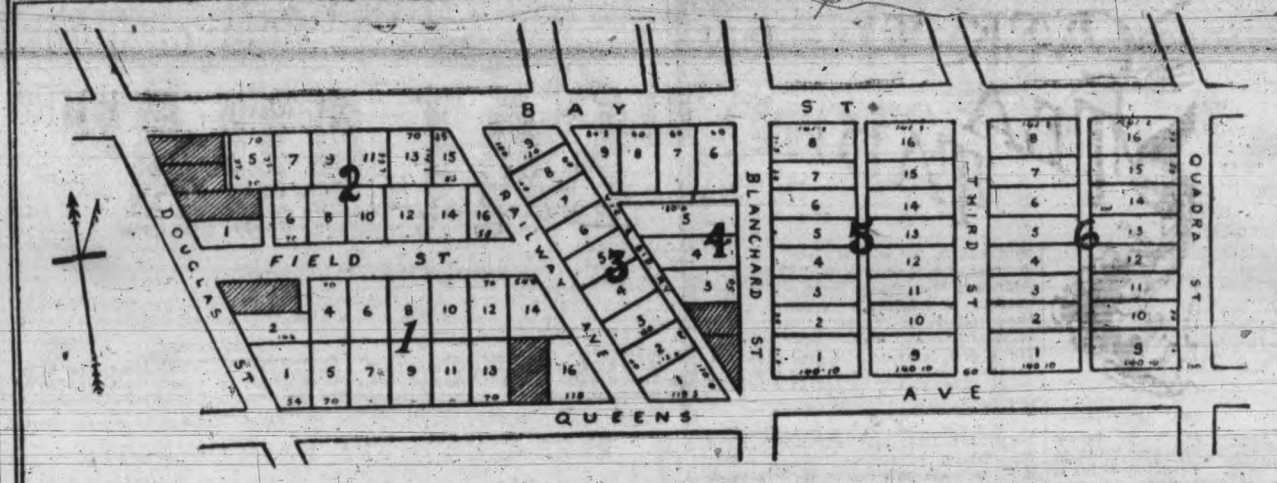
Mr. Geo. O'Hogarty, of Amherst, N. S., writes: "Last winter I worked in a lumber camp and neglected my health. I was dreadfully constipated and had a headache that fairly made me reel at times. I was sick and miserable, and didn't have the slightest ambition to work or stir abroad. I felt heavy and dull and had a bad taste in my mouth. I sent into the city for Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which I knew were good for my condition. They fixed me up very quickly and have kept me in good condition ever since. There are other men in the camp that use Dr. Hamilton's Pills also. They say they wouldn't be without the pills for ten times their price."

Every dealer in the land sells Dr. Hamilton's Pills—25c. per box or five boxes for \$1.00. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS

Made by an old recipe that has cured coughs and colds for two generations. It is the only cough drop that cures the all throat irritations. They please the little ones, because they are so pleasant to take in the red and yellow box.

THEY WILL CURE



The Lots in This Subdivision are Large and Well Situated
For Sale on Easy Terms. Now is the Time to Buy.

Apply to Swinerton & Oddy, 100 Government Street.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

One horizontal engine, 12-inch dia., 18-inch stroke, with C. I. sub base, fly wheel, etc., complete.

One horizontal engine, 6-inch dia., 8-inch stroke, with C. I. sub base, complete. Further particulars apply to H. R. Ellis.

Care of B.C. Furniture Co., Victoria, B.C.

Safety First

Then think of profit.

This company has the largest paid-up capital of any Savings Company in Western Canada.

Four per cent. compound interest is paid on all savings deposits.

Accounts may be started with \$1.00 or more.

YOU CAN SEND BY MAIL.

B.C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company.

Capital.....\$1,000,000.00
Surplus.....20,000.00

Victoria Office, 39 Government St

SPORTING NEWS.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. PRACTICING TO-DAY.

The opening practice of the newly organized Fifth Regiment team is being held this afternoon at Beacon Hill. It commenced at 2:30 o'clock and there is a good attendance.

SENIOR MATCH.

Y. M. C. A. and Garrison teams are trying conclusions in a senior league match this afternoon at Oak Bay. H. A. Goward is acting as referee.

AT BEACON HILL.

A match is being played between the Victoria West and Central intermediate teams this afternoon at Beacon Hill.

ATHLETICS. CLUB ORGANIZED.

It was decided to form a regimental sports club last evening at a largely attended meeting of members of the Fifth Regiment. The chair was occupied by Capt. (Rev.) W. W. Hulton, and Corp. Loat was elected secretary pro tem. In opening the proceedings the former explained the reason for the gathering—the encouragement of athletics in militia circles.

After some discussion, Capt. Winby moved, seconded by Dr. Sweeney, that a sports club be formed. This was carried unanimously, and the work of organization was proceeded with forthwith.

The election of officers was taken up first and resulted as follows: Honorary president, Lieut.-Col. Hall; president, Capt. Bolton; secretary-treasurer, Corp. Loat; executive committee, Lieut. Duncan, Co. S. M. Lorimer, Sergt. Boyle, Sergt. Spurrer and Corp. Berkeley. A sub-committee was chosen as appended: Co. S. M. Lorimer, Corp. Berkeley and Co. Gray.

It was decided to enter an Association football team in the Victoria District League, and the secretary was commissioned to act as delegate until the appointment of a captain.

The advisability of entering the Rugby league was considered. It was pointed out, however, that such a thing would be impossible as many of the regimental players are members of the Victoria club and would not care to desert that association for any new organization.

It was agreed to take up indoor baseball and basketball. Up to the present time the former pastime has not been played to any extent in Victoria. It promises, however, to become exceedingly popular during the ensuing few months. A practice of those who devote themselves to this form of sport will be held regularly every Thursday evening. Friday night has been set aside for basketball, and the opening game has been arranged for next week.

The possibility of organizing a harriers' club, was discussed at length. It was decided that it would be in the best interests of militia athletics to introduce that line of sport, but the consensus of opinion was that it would be better to leave the matter in abeyance until the next meeting.

The regimental colors will be blue with a red corded "St" inscribed upon the bosom of the shirts.

As will be noted the militiamen have practically decided to enter into all sports in which young Victorians indulge, and as they have set out upon the new venture with a proper spirit of enthusiasm there is every promise that they will meet with success.

After the discussion of other matters of minor interest the meeting adjourned.

Four bodies were yesterday found in the ruins of the Chamber of Commerce building at Kansas City, Kan., bringing the total number of known dead to eight.

An Accident Policy for \$1,000 A Total Disability Policy for \$500

FREE

Both of these can be obtained Without Cost, with a Subscription to the Best Paper in Victoria,

THE TIMES

By an arrangement made by the management with

The General Accident Insurance Co. of Canada

The Times is able to offer this remarkable inducement to subscribers served by delivery who pay for three months in advance, namely, \$2.25.

REMEMBER

Every holder of one of these policies, between the ages of 16 and 45, is protected by insurance for twelve months in case of death by accident on any street car, railway, train, steamer or other public conveyance propelled by steam, electricity, or cable to the extent of \$1,000.

Every holder of one of these policies, between the above mentioned ages and under the above circumstances is protected by insurance in case of the loss of limbs or eyes, involving total disability to the extent of \$500.

DON'T FORGET

You get the daily newspaper every night during the long winter evenings, when it is especially welcome to every member of the family.

AT THE REGULAR PRICE

AT OUR OWN EXPENSE

The policy is issued for us direct by a Canadian company of the highest financial standing. The General Accident Insurance Company send direct to you a policy, good for one year from date of registration, and the policy is unlimited as to time to be registered. All you are asked to pay is the registration fee of 50 cents. We pay the premium.

Don't you think you should protect your family when it costs nothing but a slight registration fee?

YOU GET

The Evening Times for three months, an accident policy for \$1,000 for one year, a total disability policy for \$500 for one year, for the price of the Times alone.

This same offer is open to paid-up subscribers to the Daily Times for six months, delivered by mail, \$2.50; Semi-Weekly Times for two years, delivered by mail, \$2. Cut out this coupon and bring or mail same to the Times office.

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SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
TIMES Printing and Publishing Co.
VICTORIA, B. C.

Deliver to my address, The Daily Times for three months.....\$2.25
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(Run pencil through the services you do not require.)
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Find enclosed \$..... to pay for my subscription
Name.....
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Send money by post office order, express order, or registered mail.

R. Featherstone, who was convicted of the murder of Miss Dalton at South Wellington, near Nanaimo, is manifesting anxiety relative to his position. He is now in the provincial jail at Victoria awaiting execution on December 12th, and since being transferred here his demeanor has changed, and the spirit of bravado which marked his manner immediately after the trial has disappeared.

This morning the funeral of Mr. Bantly took place from St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral. There was a very



OVER THE TEA TABLE

Mr. and Mrs. George, of Duncan, were in London a day or two during the past week. They were en route to Scotland, where they expect to enjoy a visit of several months' duration amongst their friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Herbert Ritchie have arrived safely at Berlin.

Mrs. Eversole and Mrs. Robinson, two well-known ladies of Seattle, left on Thursday's outgoing boat for home after spending a pleasant week here, guests at the Dallas hotel.

Miss Schell arrived home a few days ago from an extended visit, which she greatly enjoyed among friends in Seattle.

Mr. Roland Stuart, of Halley Park, Colwood, arrived in the city on Sunday of this week. Mr. Stuart has been in England for several months.

Mrs. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, is now here, the guest of Mrs. C. A. Plummer, at the Ritz. Mrs. Davis expects to remain for a week or two in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, of Duncan, left this week for a lengthy stay in England. They will visit their relatives there for about six months.

Mr. J. H. Hayes arrived from South Africa one day this week and is now a guest at the Dallas hotel, where he expects to remain for several weeks. He is highly charmed with Victoria.

Amongst the guests at the Dallas hotel are Mrs. and Miss Henderson, of Vancouver, who expect to remain the winter here in Victoria. Mrs. Henderson is the wife of Mr. James Henderson, of ditory fame.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Adelaide Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Walker, of this city, and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry and Daisy Crease, and Mr. Ralph Walbridge Deane, of Sumnerland, Ontario, district, B. C., which was celebrated by Rev. Canon Beaumont, assisted by Rev. H. St. J. Payne, in Christ Church cathedral on Wednesday, was an extremely pretty one. The church was quaint and beautiful with the harvest home decorations, which were still in place, and the music ably rendered by Mr. Pauline. The service was fully choral. The bride was given away by her mother. Her marriage dress was a pretty white silk, combined with silk embroidery and lace. She wore a pretty veil of honiton lace, held in place by the usual crown of orange blossoms. She had a magnificent bouquet of white roses, lilies of the valley and ferns. Her sisters, Miss Joan and Miss Frieda Walker, acted as bridesmaids. They wore sweet dresses of white muslin over pink silk, with pretty pink roses, and carried bouquets of pink carnations and ferns. Mr. H. J. S. Muskett and Mr. Schofield supported the groom. A dainty wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's mother after the ceremony, only relatives and intimate friends of the family being present. The table and house throughout were sweetly effective with garlands of vines and choice cut flowers.

The bridal pair left the same afternoon for Shawanigan Lake and will have heavy showers of rice, besides shoes of different sizes, which came adorned the carriage. After their honeymoon at the lake they will begin house-keeping at Sumnerland. For travelling the bride wore a pretty suit of brown plaid

USED ROUND THE WORLD

Baker's Cocoa and Chocolate



46 Highest Awards in Europe and America

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Made by a scientific blending of the best Cocoa beans grown in the tropics—the result of 126 years of successful endeavor.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
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86 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

BOUND TO PLEASE

THE MOST CRITICAL TASTES.

CEYLON TEA

PURE, DELICIOUS AND WHOLESOME. BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Miss Pemberton, Miss Dunsinuir and Miss Pitts and Mr. E. Painter as floor manager, who with others will assist with instruction, etc.

LONDON'S TRAMWAYS.

Work of Extensions and Improvements Will Occupy Several Years.

The fancy fair to be given by the Auxiliary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, in the drill hall on November 26th and 27th and December 1st, promises to be something very novel and attractive. It is to be given under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dunsinuir, Archbishop O'Connell, Bishop Morley, Mrs. James Dunsinuir, the honorary president; Mrs. Gaherty, president; Miss Todd, vice-president; Miss Pooley, treasurer; and Mrs. Beauchamp, secretary. The Executive is composed of Miss Gaherty, Miss Brien, Mrs. Genge, Miss Loeven, Mrs. Fagan, Mrs. Langman, Miss Pooley and Miss Pemberton. Each booth will be in charge of a committee of ladies assisted by many of their friends, all of whom will wear fancy dresses. On Saturday afternoon all children will be admitted free of charge. The regular charge throughout, however, is only 10 cents for afternoon or evening. The ladies are receiving much encouragement by way of donations from business people, and will be very grateful to shy friends of the cause for assistance that will in any way make the affair more successful. The proceeds will go towards the fund for building the sanatorium. Some of those taking charge of the various booths follow: Handkerchiefs and collars, Mrs. Hirsch, Mrs. Shalcross and Miss Ellis; tea room, Mrs. Genge, with several assistants; candy, the Misses Roberts, with their assistants; music, Mrs. Harry Pooley; cushions, Miss Nellie Todd, Mrs. C. M. Roberts and other assistants; flowers, Miss Tullen and assistants; hand bag booth, Mrs. Auld and Mrs. Fagan with others; fish pond, Mrs. G. Courtney; Aunt Sally, Miss Newcombe, with assistants; Mrs. Jarley's wax works, Mr. Griffiths; doll booth, Miss Loeven, with assistants; paper boats, Mrs. Pitts, with others; art booth, the Misses Lugin, with assistants; Pin-gone, Mrs. C. J. V. Spratt; butter, Mrs. Marion Dunsinuir; other attractions will be a punch and jelly, for-time telling by various means and several side shows. Such a bill of fare should certainly draw large numbers to assist these ladies in their laudable undertaking.

Mr. W. A. Mearp, of Cowichan, spent several days of the past week in the city.

Miss Blanche Richards and Miss Lizzie Walkin have returned from Seattle, where they spent a very pleasant visit. The guests of Mrs. John Morris of Seattle.

Mr. Granville Richards is among those staying at the Empress at present. Mr. Cuppage, who is a brother of Mr. Louis Vernon Cuppage, arrived from the North recently.

Mr. Townsend, of Duncan, was in town visiting friends during the greater part of this week.

The dance given by the members of the Victoria Club at the Victoria hall, Blanchard street, on Wednesday evening, although not so large as last year, attracted as on former occasions, was most enjoyable. Mr. Schell and Mr. Hume supplied excellent dance music, and the ladies provided a delicious supper. The tables were decorated with ivy leaves, garlands, sprays and clusters of this pretty vine being used with very pretty effect.

Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Gladstone returned on Friday from Vancouver, where they spent several days of the past week.

A cable message from Miss Plumford announces her safe arrival in London after a delightful passage across the Atlantic, which she made on board the Allan liner Victorian.

Mr. W. A. Kingscott, of Saanich, was in the city this week combining business with pleasure. He was a guest at the Balmoral while here.

LADY GAY.

Patriotic as the Swiss undoubtedly are, they are almost alone among the peoples of the old world in having no language of their own. There is, as most people are aware, no language that can properly be described as Swiss.

According to a recent visitor to the little country, about three-fourths of the people of Switzerland speak German, while the remainder divide four other languages among them, mainly French and Italian, the languages varying as a rule, according to the proximity of the people to each country whose tongue they speak. Public documents and notices are printed in both French and German.

In the Swiss congress or national parliament, the members make their speeches either in French or German, for nearly all the members understand both languages. The orders of the president are translated by an official interpreter and furnished to the newspapers in both languages.

The invitation skating club is now fully organized, and is holding weekly parties at the rink on Thursday of each week. It is managed by a competent committee of ladies, who champion the affair. The membership is limited to one hundred, and fifty as that is about as many as can be comfortably accommodated on the floor at once. The sitting out places, too, are rather limited, and on this account only the guests of the members are admitted as spectators. An elegant tea room has been opened in connection with the rink, and now all skaters and their friends as well as members of the club can have refreshing tea during the afternoon and evenings, suggest parties, too, can be held there if desired. The organizers and managers of the club are: Hon. president, Mrs. James Dunsinuir, president, Mrs. Harry Barnard, and secretary, Mrs. Hassell. Other members of the committee are Mrs. J. H. Podd, Mrs. Cobbett, Mrs. C. H. Rhodes, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Colonel Hall, Mrs. Colonel Prior, Mrs. Little,

SHILOH

Nothing can or will break up or drive away a cold so promptly, effectively and safely as Shiloh. You should never be without it in the home.

The most stubborn hacking coughs yield easily to the curing power of Shiloh. No cough can resist it. Specially good for children. 25c, 50c, \$1, with guarantee.

Cures Coughs & Colds

"Do Clean Your Feet!"

How many times have you said this to your boys and girls and also to the older folk? and how many times have they answered "Well, there was no MAT at the door," or "I could not find the MAT." No need to go without

DOOR MATS

When we are selling them at 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2. All sizes and qualities to choose from. Now is the time to buy Door Mats, and the place to buy them is

Smith and Champion,

100-102 Douglas Street

Phone 718.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

You'll never learn younger to save the small pieces. This is not a child's bank only. It is for every member of the family.

Deposit One Dollar in our Savings Department and obtain one. We keep the key.

Interest compounded quarterly at highest current rates.

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

A WESTERN INSTITUTION FOR WESTERN PEOPLE.

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EE EE

Steedman's

SOOTHING
Powders

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.
Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, etc.
Preserve a healthy state of the constitution

CHILDREN

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

Dutch Bulbs

IMPORTED DIRECT

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Local and Long Distance.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Good Imported, Domestic and Local Cigars and Tobacco.

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GENERAL TEAMSTER.

WOOD AND COAL AT Current Rates. Wood cut any required length by electric machinery. Truck and Dray work promptly attended to.

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We manufacture Up-to-Date Show Cases, Bank Stoves, Hotel and Office Fixtures, Wall Cases, Counters, Shelving, Mantels, Desks, Art Grills and Mirrors. Order Furniture a Specialty.

DICKSON & HOWES,

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DEPARTMENT MILITIA AND DEFENCE

CLOVER POINT RIFLE RANGE

VICTORIA, B. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sent tenders, marked on envelope "Tenders for Construction of Stop Butt, Rifle Range, Victoria, B. C., and addressed to the Secretary of Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, will be received until noon, the 10th of November next, for the construction of a stop butt for the rifle range, Victoria, B. C.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of the District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 11, Victoria, and the Director of Engineering Services, Headquarters, Ottawa. Tenders must be made on the form supplied by the Department, and accompanied by a cheque on a Canadian chartered bank for 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Acting Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, 10th October, 1906.

Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, for the purpose of further considering the question of the improvement of the water supply of the city.

All persons interested are invited to be present and take part in the discussion. The chair will be taken promptly at 8 o'clock p.m.

LAWRENCE GOODACRE, Acting Mayor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 25th, 1906.

JUST ARRIVED

Large shipment of Chinese Pongee Silks, best qualities, also Japanese Cotton Crepe, of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.

Y. H. YUN & CO.,
12 and 14 Cormorant Street, Next the Fire Department, Telephone 124.

B. C. Coast Service.

S. S. COMOSUN

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Thursday, NOVEMBER 1st

AT 6 P. M.

For Alert Bay, Namu, Bella Coola, Port Eslington, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson and Portland Canal.

Freight must be delivered before 6 p.m. on Thursday at outer wharf.

For rates, freight and further particulars apply at office.

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A CHANCE YET

To secure a snap at bottom prices, as there are still some bargains left in TOOLS AT ALBION IRON WORKS CO. Stock of all colors and prices, for sale by piece or by yard, or in any quantity required, at lowest prices.

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MARINE IRON WORKS

PEMBROKE ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

ANDREW GHAY, Prop.
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Investors from the East

Is it Acreage you want or City Lots?

We have, 5 ACRE LOTS, 10 ACRE LOTS.

FARMS, all kinds of prices. LOTS, all parts of city. Business chances, Warehouse, Factory and Hotel, all kinds of property. Mines, Mining and Industrial stocks.

H. H. JONES & Co.

Note the Address, Rooms 19 to 23 Promis Block.

46 Government St.

Telephone 145 and 826.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 3 and 24, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 40 acres, more or less, on application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be witnessed by the local Agent or Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and his application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to the provisions of the Act, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, or in favor of any other person, on filing a declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, voluntary or otherwise, the subsequent institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of re-entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES. A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon the land, or cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 250 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provisions for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the sales.

Fluorine mining claims generally are 100 feet square, and the fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold or five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The leases shall have a survey made, and operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent, collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

EX. S. S. "TELEACHUS"

EGGSACTLY!!!!

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL
LARGE TESTED EGGS

Two Dozen For... 55c A Splendid Bargain

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

INDEPENDENT GROCERS : : : : 111 GOVERNMENT ST.
HEADQUARTERS FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT AND DRINK.
1861.TREVOR KEENE
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.LATE W. T. HARDAKER, OLDEST
ESTABLISHED AUCTION BUSINESS IN THE CITY.AUCTION
EVERY FRIDAY
At Salerooms, 77-79
Douglas St.,The best place to sell your goods.
Cash advanced on goods consigned for sale.
Goods consigned for sale covered by
Fire Insurance.Trevor Keene, Auctioneer.
TEL. 47E.Messrs. Williams & Janion,
AUCTIONEERS.Duly instructed by Capt. A. G. Allgood,
R. N., will sell a quantity of

Naval Stores

OF H. M. S. Shearwater, on
TUESDAY, November 6th.

-AT THE-

NAVAL DOCKYARD, Esquimalt

AT 11 A. M.

Including: Fired Cartridge Cases, Cartridge Boxes, Rope (3, 4, 5, and 6 inch Manila and Tarrad), Hammocks, Bunting, Canvas, Old Copper and Brass, Hose and other goods too numerous to mention. The Yardroom Accessories and Bedding will be sold at a later date. Particulars in Sunday's paper.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS.

Williams & Janion

AUCTIONEERS.

Can now take orders for Coal and Wood for Messrs. Hensen & Coster, Douglas street. Prompt delivery.

MAYNARD & SON,

AUCTIONEERS.

8 BROAD STREET.

We will hold our regular sale

To-Night, 8 o'clock

Large quantity of fine ware. Come and see the bargains we are going to offer.

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. Williams & Janion,

Duly instructed by E. OLIVER, Esq., will sell by

Public Auction,

At His Residence,
59 SUPERIOR STREET,
-ON-

TUESDAY, OCT. 30TH.

At 2 p. m. the whole of his valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, which will be on view on MONDAY, OCT. 29th, from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. Particulars in Sunday's paper.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS.

N. BRAUNSTEIN

AUCTIONEER.

48 YATES STREET (Below Gov.)

Auction Sale

SATURDAY, OCT. 27th

AT 2 P. M. AND 7 P. M.

THE BIGGEST SALE EVER SECURED ON THE COAST.

We have received another big stock consisting of high-grade Jewellery, Watches, Rings, Chains, etc., which must be sold at once without any reserve.

DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

N. BRAUNSTEIN

AUCTIONEER.

48 YATES ST.

TALKING PARROTS

From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for Price List. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all parts of Canada to advertise.

COTTAM BIRD SEED

4 BATHURST ST., LONDON, ONT.

SATURDAY SPECIAL.

Regent and Lemon Bar Biscuits, 2 lbs for 25 Cts

Grenoble Walnuts, : : 15 Cts Pound

THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY

PHONE 55 48 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 166.

"Hubbuck's" Genuine White Lead
"Hubbuck's" Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil
Peter McQuade & SonWHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
78 WHARF STREET.

DO YOU KNOW

that the secret of success in real merit? Our success has been built on this foundation—merit alone—and if you buy your

FANCY WINTER VESTS, FLANNEL SHIRTS, of us you get something out of the ordinary—goods of genuine merit. This combined with the popular prices that obtain and the great variety of stock we carry should make it the place for you to deal.

Finch and Finch
57 Government Street.

In having had you as our representative at that historic gathering, for so many years, we were proud to have you as a member of our family. As a member of the House of Commons, you were a member of the House of Justice of your country, that the most successful arguments and alluring promises failed to lead you from your path of duty. As a member of the House of Commons, you were a member of the House of Justice of your country, that the most successful arguments and alluring promises failed to lead you from your path of duty.

The federal government has seen fit to ignore the pleadings of British Columbia for justice and fair treatment at the hands of the Dominion government. Instead of giving our case that consideration which its importance should command, the administration at Ottawa has referred it to a committee composed of men naturally antagonistic to endorsing any proposal which might, in the slightest degree, affect the standing of their respective provinces. This reference of our case placed you in the position of a member of the House of Commons, you were a member of the House of Justice of your country, that the most successful arguments and alluring promises failed to lead you from your path of duty.

In assuring you that we regard your action in retiring from the conference as the only alternative left you in the face of the attitude assumed by a majority of the members—the only step compatible with your responsibility as the representative of British Columbia, holding the dignity and honor of the province paramount to all other considerations—we feel that we are expressing the sentiment of every loyal British Columbian, regardless of party and of race, who feel that the opportunity is afforded them, the electors of the province will endorse the manly course which you pursued.

Gross misrepresentation of your conduct and your motives, by a subsidized party press, fails to obscure the fact that you were offered a most inadequate sum for the absolute surrender of the rights of your native province, which you refused with righteous indignation, and to your own lasting honor and credit.

Assuring you, Sir, of our confidence in you as Premier of British Columbia, and of the confidence strengthened and renewed by your patriotic and honorable course in this grave crisis in the history of the province, we have the honor to thank ourselves on behalf of the Conservatives of Victoria, your devoted friends and supporters.

In replying Premier McBride said that it had not fallen to his lot since he had become connected with politics in British Columbia to be the recipient of many addresses. The addressing was generally from his side. He thanked the Conservatives for the compliment they had paid him. He thanked the people of Victoria, Liberal and Conservative, boys and girls, ladies and gentlemen for the welcome they had given him on his home coming. On entering the province at Lagan he had been asked to accept a banquet. This had been repeated all along the line. Good old Victoria had given him a hearty welcome, and he felt it was the prevailing feeling throughout the province. No one wished more than he did to see the subject of better terms for British Columbia made a big question. He had endeavored at Ottawa to remove better terms for British Columbia from party politics. If he did not succeed it was not his fault. He did not wish to make it such now.

The Victoria Times had attacked him ever since he entered politics in the province. He had generally come out best. The mean, carping, unfair writings in the editorials of the Times had not hurt him. The World and other newspapers had acted along a similar line.

The present government would soon come down to ask for endorsement from the people. In deciding the public would be called upon to decide whether the present government should be returned or not. He thought He had gone to Ottawa alone. The other premiers were all supported by

colleagues. Had British Columbia been ready to fall in line the conference might have ended in one day. All were ready to fall in line with the Quebec resolutions. There were six Liberal premiers and three Conservatives. The latter came from the provinces with surpluses in the treasury.

The first resolution endorsed the Quebec resolutions with the exception that the provinces having special claims should be at liberty to present them. Messrs. Whitney and Gouin presented the cases of Ontario and Quebec.

Premier McBride said he was then given an opportunity to present his case. On the conclusion of it Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was convinced that British Columbia was a special demand. But the end was not yet. Up to the time he withdrew on Saturday there was lacking unanimity as to the claims of British Columbia.

It was most difficult to get Mr. Peters, of Prince Edward Island, for instance, to understand the conditions in British Columbia. Mr. Peters, who was to get an additional grant of \$100,000 and other Liberal premiers were to get increased grants were always anxious to get back to the Quebec resolutions and get home. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Murray were of the same mind as Mr. Peters in getting \$200,000 more. Mr. Gouin with \$300,000 additional also was ready to conclude the sessions. It was in fact said in the East that Mr. Gouin was largely responsible for forcing this conference on by his persistent demand for increased aid for Quebec.

For Ontario Mr. Whitney was more than anxious to make the conference a success. Mr. Roblin, of Manitoba, wished to endorse the Quebec conference. The Liberal premiers of the new provinces were always anxious to show that the solid six Liberal votes were on record wherever there was a division.

The preliminary work resulted in recognition that British Columbia should have special consideration. The board of arbitrators composed of one selected by the Dominion, one by the province and one by the Imperial authorities. The premier said that he claimed the right to have this submitted to arbitration considered.

The prime minister of Canada took a stand which was not satisfactory. Mr. Fielding could not see eye to eye with Sir Wilfrid. A formal minute was agreed to be presented to the conference. It was a declaration that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Fielding could not see how arbitration could settle this satisfactorily.

When it came to a vote the six Liberals and Mr. Whitney and Mr. Roblin agreed it could not be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Whitney and Mr. Peters then fathered a resolution which declared that British Columbia was entitled to special recognition. Premier McBride said he did not wish it to be understood that he wanted to make this a party question, and he thanked them for this.

But before this was passed a premier from the maritime provinces said he could not support it unless the amount was specified. Then they began to guess at amounts and expected him (Mr. McBride) to be ready off-hand to decide upon the sum. Sum: up to \$100,000 were proposed. These were not acceptable, and finally he agreed to come down the following day with a proposition. He agreed to accept \$100,000 with reductions on a sliding scale until when 2,500,000 of a population was reached it should be a fixed amount of \$200,000.

Finally the conference agreed to \$100,000 additional for ten years only. The speaker said that if they could limit the age of the mountains in his province to ten years, he might meet them. He was told very distinctly that nothing additional to that would be given.

Mr. Fielding approached him, and promised \$100,000 a year additional in perpetuity and \$40,000 for ten years only. Hon. Mr. McBride said he could not entertain it. He tried to impress upon them that he did not come down to beg for British Columbia. He came down to demand the rights of the province.

Several members of the company asked if in order to implement the affairs of the company he would accept the \$100,000. He said he could not and rather than be a party to the voting of that amount to British Columbia he withdrew from the conference.

The cause of British Columbia was almost constantly before the conference from Tuesday until his withdrawal on Saturday. He was prepared to go before the people of British Columbia and stand by what he had done.

What would a Liberal premier have done? He supposed he would have got down on his knees and thanked them for the \$100,000.

At this juncture Tom Harrison rose and proposed three cheers for "Dick McBride." Two feeble rounds were given, when it was decided to call it off.

Continuing, Premier McBride said that many Liberals had endorsed his stand since his return. Hon. Mr. Fielding said that although he was in the province only once, he was convinced that British Columbia was entitled to special claims. When Sir Wilfrid also agreed to this, it was with reluctance that he withdrew from Ottawa without the recognition he asked for. He would do as he had done again, however.

Sir Wilfrid had announced that Imperial action was necessary, and that before Imperial action was taken there must be unanimity among the provinces. It was up to the province of British Columbia to follow this up in urging upon the Imperial authorities recognition of the claims of the province. The Imperial authorities must be met with a united voice from British Columbia. Some years ago this province, then much smaller and not so well known, had gone to the Imperial authorities. British fair play was given at that time at Westminster. The present case could be presented stronger to-day, and the province should make a strong demand. The proposal of the government of the province was to proceed along constitutional lines. If Ottawa would not do justice, then the authorities at Westminster should be appealed to.

He hated to see a Canadian who allowed his loyalty to be circumscribed by the boundaries of his province. At a dinner of the Canadian club at Ottawa he tried to impress upon those gathered there that good government of British Columbia worked for the advantage of Ontario and all other provinces.

The expenditures for public works in British Columbia were heavy charges upon the government. When Northern British Columbia was opened by the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern there would come increased demands for opening it up without corresponding returns for years.

Hon. R. G. Tait, being called upon to speak, said he appreciated the recognition accorded to the premier. Hon. Mr. McBride had acted at Ottawa in the only way which he could—with dignity. The resolution passed in the legislature on the motion of Hon. Mr. McBride and J. A. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, on the question of better terms, was in support of the stand taken by the premier on this occasion. He would not approve of forfeiting any provincial rights, but believed in the motto: "What we have we will hold."

A demand was made for Dr. Rowe to speak. Dr. Rowe invited, to the platform said on opening that he did not like the association. He said he came to hear and not to speak. He was willing that his presence here should endorse the stand taken by the premier. He was not in accord with the premier's chief action. This matter was not one to haggle about. It was a matter of vital importance. He assented heartily to the stand taken by Mr. McBride that he did not go to Ottawa to beg. He did not go as a debtor. He went as a creditor. He did not approve of the stand that Mr. Fielding should be able to say "take this and be good." "We can do a little better in British Columbia too," said Dr. Rowe, and while he respected Mr. Fielding he could not look upon this as other than that the minister of finance tried his practice hand on a British Columbian without understanding the situation. If he had lived in British Columbia he would not have attempted this.

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D. M. Eberts was also prevailed upon to speak. He said: "I feel very proud of Dick McBride tonight." He had taken up a manly position at Ottawa. The Dominion had taken from British Columbia \$42,000,000 and more. The province should have \$15,000,000 more than it had received. It was proposed to give it about \$1,500,000. If the province would allow the interest on the value of the \$42,000,000 square miles of land in the Peace River valley, valued at about \$15,000,000, it would be something in reason. After dealing with the claims for better terms for British Columbia, Mr. Eberts said: "If we don't get justice at Ottawa we will get it at London."

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To Store
Owners

"If you have decided to increase your sales by installing the most powerful and economical method of window lighting, now is the time to do the work and get the full benefit for the fall trade. Estimates free."

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.,

29 Government St., Victoria,
BRITISH COLUMBIA. H. 1861.

TRY

E. B. MARVIN & CO

74 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.

For Marine Hardware, Yacht and Launch Supplies,
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HOW TO WORK

WITHOUT SLEEP

"Yes, it's true; the country is food-drunk," said Mr. Edison, as he emerged from the grey-blue vapor of his chemical laboratory and set in its bare corner where he does his hardest thinking.

"I'm not so much interested in the economic side of overeating at a time when the cost of living is increasing, but I have investigated the subject enough to know that a man cannot do good, clear, logical brain-work with his stomach full of undigested food."

The great inventor sprawled sideways in his chair, one arm resting on the unpainted work-bench at his side, a picture of mental and physical vigor.

A big, wide head, covered with iron-grey hair coming down in random wisps over a full forehead; a broad, sensitive drooping at the corners, large, open and handsome grey eyes; a thick-set body, deep in the chest and somewhat flat in the girth; a dusty, stained suit of blue, negligé shirt, and quaint, soft white cravat—and throughout an air of almost boyish interest and sincerity.

This, says a writer in the New York World, is Mr. Thomas Alva Edison in his fifty-ninth year, the man who began life as a newsboy and who, after achieving the foremost position among the inventors of his age, a

Many Times Millionaire—honored in all countries for a life-time of unparalleled, practical productivity—to-day one of the deepest thinkers and hardest workers in the world.

Through the open door of the laboratory could be seen dozens of little saucers and pans—on ovens, sending up faint, misty vapors; strange jars, tubes and retorts; here and there tiny devils of blue and pink and violet; and silent men moving with earnest, intent faces, from one confounding clutter to another, the atmosphere thick and foggy with the emanations of ceaseless chemical experiment.

Yet he did not seem tired or even dull after his terrible day's work. His color was fresh and his line eyes bright and keen. There was something in his alert, energetic personality that suggested readiness for more work. Dinner-time had come, yet he seemed to have no thought of leaving that scene of concentrated, intricate toil. Everything interested his eager, fertile brain. The dusty, suffocating laboratory, which had witnessed countless days and nights of mental agony, was still a place of enchantment to him.

All around were to be seen lumps of ore, drawn designs, thick notebooks—evidences of coming struggles for mastery over the secrets of nature. The rude bareness of the walls seemed to emphasize the poetry and, satisfying quality of his work for this sake of dollars, but for the sake of achievement.

"The fact is," said Mr. Edison to Mr. James Creelman, his interviewer, "that people eat too much, sleep too much, and don't work enough. The average man would be much better off if he would cut down his food and sleep, and labor a little harder. Men eat and sleep themselves stupid. Sometimes they eat and sleep themselves into the grave. They talk about working too hard. That is absolute nonsense. Generally speaking, a man can't work too hard. It does him good."

"Why, I've worked for five days and nights without sleep and with very little food, and did as good work in those conditions as I ever did in my life. That was when I was working out the incandescent idea. It's all

A Matter of Habit."

Mr. Edison shaded his eyes with his hand and sank deeper into his chair. He gave a swift glance into the laboratory, as if to keep track of what was going on there.

"Some time ago my stomach troubled me," he continued, "I didn't know what was the matter, but I imagine now that it was the X-ray that caused some internal constriction. I also deem my habits out of focus, although that trouble has since disappeared. You know that the X-ray so affected one of my assistants that the doctors had to amputate one limb after another. They literally cut him to pieces, and he finally died. His brother, who is out in the laboratory there, was also affected by the X-ray."

"However, when my trouble was acute I began to experiment with my diet to see what would come of it. I had always been a light eater, but I decided to cut down my food still more."

"For two months I lived on four ounces of food for each meal. Of course I varied my food. I would take a teaspoon of peas, a small piece of toast and butter, a tiny sandwich, a little bit of ham, a fragment of rye bread with Swiss cheese and so on."

"What was the result? At the end of two months of this diet I weighed just as much as when I began, exactly 155 pounds."

"I found that living on twelve ounces of food a day for four weeks had made me mentally brighter, and had neither diminished my strength nor my weight. And, mind you, I had been working just as hard as before I cut down the size of my meals."

"You know about Louis Cornaro, who wrote a book on how to live long? He

lived a life of excess until he was nearly forty years old. He was weak, inefficient, and could accomplish nothing. His doctors told him he was on the straight road to death. Then he decided to change his way of living.

The principal change he made was to eat less. He grew strong, his mind became brighter and more cheerful, and he lived to be a hundred years old.

"Now, my father lived to be ninety-four years old. My grandfather lived to be a hundred and two years old. My great-grandfather lived to be a hundred and four years old. All three were disciples of Cornaro and lived according to his ideas."

"Of course, while I was living on 12 ounces of food a day I was taking no exercise. If I had been walking about by laboratory much or if I had been going up and downstairs a good deal, I would have added four or five ounces more of food a day to make up for the waste tissue. But there can be no doubt that twelve ounces of food a day is enough for a man who takes no physical exercise."

"A big eater has got to take exercise. He doubt about that; it is an absolute necessity. The great masses of men engaged in manual toil need plenty of food simply because they have plenty of bodily exercise."

"In my judgment, a hod-carrier, for instance, requires three or four pounds of food a day. The strain upon his body due to the carrying of heavy weights up long ladders calls for extra food."

"But the average machinist eats 30 or 40 per cent. too much. He would be a stronger, brighter and happier man on less food."

"It is simply appalling to know how professional men and others who do little physical work stuff themselves. There is no sense in it. It means dullness, disease, and early death. It is an extraordinary thing to observe how great business men, the lawyers, doctors, and clergymen, men who show the highest intelligence in ordinary matters, continue to sin against nature by overeating."

"The simplest practical investigation of the evidence on the subject would prove to them that they are clogged up with undigested food. A short trial of a scantier diet would improve their mental and physical condition and make work a pleasure to them. Yet make work a pleasure to them. Yet make work a pleasure to them."

"A man, after all, is simply an engine, and his stomach is a furnace. If you put too much coal in a furnace the grate-bars will be clogged up and you will get worse instead of better work out of the engine."

"It all depends on how much physical exertion enters into your daily life. Some years ago I read a report on the diet of the German army. The men confined to the barracks were allowed a certain small amount of food a day; the men who had to drill were allowed more food; and the men who had to march got a still greater quantity. My investigation convinces me that this is a correct rule."

"As for sleep, that is another prevailing form of intemperance. People sleep too much. They drug themselves with sleep. The truth is that this vice of oversleeping is a habit."

"I don't see much opportunity in the quality of sleep that counts. The man who lies eight or nine hours in bed, tossing about from time to time, doesn't get anything like as much rest as the man who sleeps soundly for five hours."

"I said that I had worked on the incandescent light problem for five days and five nights without sleep. Well, after that I slept for twenty hours. But I was a fine, deep, refreshing sleep. After I got up I went at my work as strong and keen as ever."

"We are slaves to sleep. Why, for instance, should we go to sleep at night? The only difference between night and day is that the sun goes down in one case and comes up in the other. What difference should that make? I suppose it is simply habit, acquired through thousands of years of ancestry. We have become like the chickens who go to roost when it is dark. I cannot account for it except on the ground of long-continued habit."

"Another common mistake is to look upon hard work as injurious. You see Mr. Edison and that's and the other fellow announcing that he has been working very hard and must go off to Europe for a rest. Bosh! He has been eating and drinking too much and has not worked half enough."

"The healthy man can't work too hard or too much. When his work tires him out he will go to sleep and will get the right kind of sleep. Not only I but my assistants work frequently days and days with practically no sleep, or very little, and we all feel better off for it. It makes us brighter and it makes us feel better."

"Nor does hard work shorten a man's life. Look at Gladstone and Bismarck. Look at Chevreul, the Great French chemist, lecturing in Paris at the age of a hundred years. Look at the tremendous workmen in all countries who have lived to be very old men. They lived temperately, didn't overeat or oversleep, and I believe, actually prolonged their lives by the wholesome stimulation of hard work."

"Some men think that after a good day's work they can best stimulate themselves by taking a little whiskey or beer or wine. In my own case I find that the best way to stimulate myself after a day's work is to work at night. That's fine."

"Here I am, a man approaching 60 years, and I am as strong and active I am. The greatest pleasure in my life is work. I get out of bed at five in the morning, take a walk out among the trees and birds and wait around, reading the newspapers until the folks get up, which is at about 6:30 o'clock. Then I take my breakfast with them and go to work."

"I keep at my task until about six o'clock in the afternoon. Then I go home to dinner. I generally get to the table when the dessert is being served, and I am through my meal as soon as the others. I seldom waste more than five minutes at the table. Then I get

out my notebooks and work until 11 or 12 o'clock at night preparing for the next day. After that, bed and a fine sleep. That's the way to live if you hope to accomplish anything."

"I had an interesting experience not long ago with a friend, a man of very great wealth. He was suffering from insomnia and he told me about it. I asked him to come out to my place and promised to make him sleep. I put him to work in one of my experimental rooms on a vacuum-bulb scheme and asked him to stick to the thing as long as he could. He worked at it

All Day and All Night, and some time during the next day one of my boys came to me and said: 'That friend of yours up there is asleep.' So he was. When he awoke he asked the boy how long he had been asleep. 'Two hours and a half,' was the answer. 'Two hours and a half? Why, that's worth \$2,000 to me.' You see, he had two and a half hours of the right kind of sleep."

"It's a good thing to work for money so long as a man needs money to support himself reasonably, but beyond that point money is a poor object to strive for if one expects to enjoy his work and benefit himself in the right way. It's the pleasure of actual achievement, the satisfaction of being genuinely useful, that makes hard work a stimulant and a blessing."

"Smoking tobacco is a pretty good working stimulant. I find it much better than drink of any kind. Alcohol seems to scatter the thoughts. It's a poor thing to work on. What tobacco helps, and I don't believe it does much harm, although excessive smoking is likely to affect the heart."

"But cigarettes," Mr. Edison raised his hands and shook his head—"they are deadly. It isn't the tobacco, it's the acrolein produced by the burning of the paper that does the harm; and let me tell you," his voice betrayed some feeling and his face grew graver—"acrolein is one of the most terrible drugs in its effect on the human body. The burning of ordinary cigarette paper always produces acrolein. That is what makes the smoke so irritating. I really believe that it often makes boys insane. We sometimes develop acrolein in this laboratory in our experiments with glycerine. One whiff of it from the oven drove one of my assistants out of the building the other day. I can hardly exaggerate the dangerous nature of acrolein, and yet that is what a man who smokes an ordinary cigarette gets."

Presently Mr. Edison explained his new electric motor storage battery. He was like a boy immersed in play. His cheeks glowed; his eyes sparkled. "After working out this electric storage battery idea I made 10,000 cells and sent them all over the country for trial," he said. "The only way to get at these things is by practical tests. I got back all those cells, have sifted the matter down, and I am now perfecting the model cells. By next spring I will have 100 new cells made. We will have big works to turn them out."

TRAGEDY AT ALTAR

Murderer Surrenders For a Crime of Long Ago—Eluded Police For Eighteen Years

A man who shot his brother-in-law at the altar on his wedding day has just surrendered to the County Armagh police at Market Hill, after eluding the vigilance of the authorities for eighteen years.

The motive of the crime was vengeance, and the murder was committed under circumstances that have recently figured in dramatic novels. A sister of the assailant, a man named William Thompson, had married a neighbor named Thomas Thompson. The marriage was an unhappy one, and upon the death of the woman William Thompson asserted that his sister's end had been brought about by the husband's ill-treatment, and his resentment was further increased when the husband neglected to attend the funeral.

Some time later Thomas Thompson arranged to be married again at the parish church of Portadown, and William Thompson took a vow of vengeance. Stealing into the church with a gun as the ceremony was proceeding, he took a deliberate aim at the bridegroom as he was standing at the altar, and shot him dead.

The assailant quietly submitted to capture, and at the trial behaved with great coolness and self-satisfaction. He conducted his own defence, received the sentence of death with great composure, and before his removal, delivered a long speech to the jury.

The murder and trial caused intense excitement throughout Ireland, and soon after the sentence was commuted to one of penal servitude for life. While in prison Thompson was declared to be insane, and was removed to the lunatic asylum at Dundrum. From that institution he managed to escape soon after his admission, in the spring of 1888, and since that time he was not seen again by the authorities until he surrendered himself a few days ago.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The International Sunday school lesson for October 28th is, "Jesus at Bethany," Matt. 26: 6-16. The Golden Text is "She hath wrought a good work upon me," Matthew 26: 10.

By W. T. Ellis.

The recent widespread discussion of "tainted money" has raised afresh an issue that is not new in religion—the place and importance of money. It is akin to a debate that raged in the home of Simon the leper in the little town of Bethany, just outside of old Jerusalem, two thousand years ago.

Then an ardent, impetuous, grateful disciple, a woman whose heart brimmed over with love, lavished upon the Restorer of her brother, a precious ointment that could have been sold for fifty dollars in gold as we rate money, or that was the equivalent of a year's wages for a workman of the time, or that was worth one-third more than the sum which the disciple estimated to be necessary to feed five thousand.

The treasurer of the college of apostles resented what he called the wastefulness of the deed; his idea was that the monetary standard was supreme and that the most important thing for the incipient church to consider was its source of financial income.

It is rather interesting that these two well-known Bible characters, Mary and Judas, should each be remembered largely for one incident, and that one having to do with an estimate of money's worth.

Mary thought her richest treasure was best spent in pouring forth as a fragrant anointing for the Master she loved. Judas thought thirty pieces of silver far less than the cost of Mary's alabaster cruse of nard—of more value than his Lord's life, plus his own honor and fidelity and salvation.

The money standard persists. To-day a live issue throughout Christendom is, "Does money rule the church?" Are devotion to the ideals which had their embodiment in Jesus, and love's self-sacrificing, of less importance than the favor of the wealthy? Must churches yield dominant influence to the men with the longest purses? Can they get along without or venture to antagonize the rich? Is the cold "practical" worldly wisdom of Judas to control, or the "impractical" impulsive, warm heart of Mary?

The Aftermath of a Miracle. This incident occurred at a feast given by Simon, a healed leper. It was a scandal in the eyes of the austere religionists of his time that Jesus came eating and drinking and sharing the common life of the people; but this is today his glory, for it has sanctified the ordinary relations of men and women, their joys as well as their sorrows. Christianity is as normal and appropriate at a feast as at a funeral.

The happiest persons at this particular festivity were the members of the Bethany home whether the weary Christ was accustomed to resort, whose head, Lazarus, had been raised from the dead by him.

The presence of both Jesus and Lazarus at the feast made the occasion really sensational. What a peeping in at the doors and windows there must have been, and what a curious crowd gathered to see the guests arrive and depart.

This man who had been dead and buried four days, and then made alive again was as much an object of interest as the Miracle-Worker himself.

The importance of this particular miracle is not to be overlooked. It tremendously stimulated interest in Jesus. It increased the number of his disciples, and it is given as the direct cause of the triumphal entry. Moreover, it intensified the bitterness of Christ's enemies. They included Lazarus in their hate, and would have put him to death also, because the testimony of his resurrection was so powerful an argument for the divinity of the Nazarene.

The price paid for Christ's friendship is always the enmity of his enemies. They also would reign with him must also suffer with him.

Contrasts at a Feast. Life is not as simple as in our youth.



W. T. ELLIS.

ful dreams we believed it to be. Each day's newspaper contains, side by side, tragedies and rejoicings, failures and successes, sorrows and joys; and its pages are grouped together. This Bethany feast was a picture of life. There was the deep and wondering joy over the restoration of Lazarus, chastened by memories of the great sorrow of his death. There also was seen the transcending love of Mary, who by the way must not be confounded with Mary Magdalene, nor with the sinful woman who anointed Jesus at another feast—and in sharp contrast to this was the greed of sordid-minded Judas. There were the common run of people, and the exalted Spirit who was incarnate God. All gathered about Simon's table, merged into the one world, and yet each a world in himself.

It is suggestive that these diverse interests found their common meeting point in the person of Jesus. For in Him all the conditions and classes and races of mankind are discovering a common centre. The world's great point of agreement is the Man of Nazareth, whom every other man finds close, kin to himself. There is nothing more wonderful about the character of the saviour than his affinity for everybody. He is still in complete sympathy with the lowliest and the highest. Friend gropes to find a congenial nature in friend, but in Jesus one meets instant and perfect union.

The Layman's View of Love. This particular feast, the chief Guest declared, is to be known wherever the gospel is preached for one supreme occurrence there. Mary had brought with her what had probably long been a precious household heritage, an alabaster cruse of pure nard, that most fragrant of spices. In that simple community which knew nothing of modern luxury, its value must have been enormous, for it would have sent three hundred beggars on their way rejoicing, or it would have sustained a laborer, or his family for more than a year.

To the astonishment of everybody and to the horror of some, Mary poured out without stint, and to the last drop this precious ointment upon the Lord, who had brought back from the grave her brother. It was a woman's deed, the deed of supreme and self-forgetting and uncalculating affection. True love is always lavish in its giving. Its best belongs to its beloved. When it begins to ponder and weigh and count the cost, it is no longer love, for in love there is no withholding. And in all this great world, the most fragrant thing is love's deed—done purely for love's sake. Well did the Master crown it with a memorial, declaring that it would be recorded wherever His gospel is preached.

There are many things in life which at eventide we regret, but the lavishness of our love is never one of them. The deeds we do at affection's prompting are, when we see most clearly, our pride and gratification and happiness. The sorrow which men feel as they count the loss of a loved one is not for their much giving, but for their short-sighted withholding. Love keeps no ledger.

"Sentimental!" "Foolish!" "Extravagant!" the thrifty and careful villagers no doubt exclaimed over Mary's act. They were unable to see that there are

better things in life than being thrifty and economical. To feed the spirit is better than to feed the body, and there is many a wife with a great ache in her heart, who would gladly surrender the houses and the bank account which her husband had accumulated for her sake, were he but a little more free with words and tokens of affection. There is not enough of flowers and gifts in life, and too much of sordid calculation. Christ placed His stamp of approval upon love that shows itself in bounteous tokens of affection.

The Mercenary Spirit.

This whole proceeding must have been heart-breaking to Judas, as he watched the precious nard flow down to the ground while its perfume filled the house. He cared nothing for its fragrance, and was blind to the light that enkindled his Master's eye as he beheld this glad offering of pure devotion. Judas' spirit was wholly mercenary, and the finer instincts cannot survive sordidness of soul. It is awful to contemplate how many fair and fragrant growths are stifled by this rank weed of mercenaryness. It enters the most sacred places and profanes the most hallowed institutions and occasions.

Consider the death chambers that have been made the scenes of strife, because the thought of an inheritance was uppermost in the minds of all present. When the passion for money enters a life, it feeds all other passions, and wages constant war against those passions which are sacred and ennobling. It prevents a proper sense of values. The man who loves money can never see straight, even on questions of politics and practical morality.

So stirred was Judas that he could not contain himself in silence, and he cried out: "Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred shillings and given to the poor?" This was the cunning of a miserly man. For a miser is proverbially cunning. Judas was shrewd enough to cloak a base motive under a pious pretense. This was not the first time nor the last, that self-interest paraded as religion. John goes to the root of the matter when he declares: "Now this he said, not because he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief, and having the bag, took away what was put therein." Despite daily association with Jesus and daily instruction from him, one of the twelve had grown to be a thief!

So stirred was Judas by Mary's deed, and by what he must have considered the "impractical" views of Jesus regarding the extravagance that he went forth and made his unholy bargain with the priests, to sell his Master for only a small fraction of the value of the anointing fluid which Mary had poured upon Jesus' feet. Judas had already said to himself, "It had been stilled to death by love of money."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

AFRICA'S HERO AND HIS WORK.

Terse Comments Upon the Uniform Prayer-meeting topics of the Young People's Societies, Christian Endeavor, Baptist Union People's Union, Epworth League, etc. For October 28th, "Livingstone, and missions to Africans in the dark Continent and in America." Pages 28-35.

By William T. Ellis.

David Livingstone, the son of a poor Scotch weaver, was born in Blantyre, Scotland, March 19th, 1813. Among the names of men of achievement of the nineteenth century, his stands pre-eminent as a discoverer, explorer and missionary. Livingstone's great work in Africa was exploration, opening up the Zambesi country from sea to sea and the region around the great African lakes, many of which he discovered. Yet in all his work of exploration his one supreme object was to blaze a path for the missionary work of the future.

The story is told of an African explorer one day finding Livingstone in his boyhood, where he was employed, absorbed in a book of African travel. Asked if he would like to travel through a country like that, Livingstone replied in the affirmative, adding: "For there's muck to be done here yet." "There is indeed," said the traveller, "and its just fellows of your sort that we need to do it. If you ever go to Africa I think it will take more than a lion in your way to stop you." A few years later as a student at Onkar, the same sturdy persistence of character manifested itself. As evidenced by the remark of a fellow student, "Fire, water, stone wall, would not stop Livingstone in the fulfilment of any duty."

At the age of nineteen he decided to become a medical missionary and offered himself to the London Missionary Society for work in China. Then occurred one of those chances which so often turn the currents of lives—the opium war in China opened, and Livingstone was delayed in carrying out his purpose. Impatient to be at work, a chance meeting with Dr. Moffat decided him to go to Africa. When thirty-one years of age he reached Kuruman, the home of Dr. Moffat, and began the study of the language. As his knowledge of the people increased he became consumed with the desire to penetrate into the regions beyond. Having in the meantime married a daughter of Dr. Moffat, they together went into the interior, ministering to the people by the way, and themselves suffering untold

dangers and exposures. The health of his family becoming seriously affected with African fever, he took them to the coast and sent them home to England, while he himself returned and worked alone for four years.

Sixteen years of hardship and labor in Africa passed before Livingstone returned to England. His explorations of the Zambesi river and the surrounding country were of such value to England that he was received with great honor by men of science and even the Queen. Yet he was Livingstone the missionary, first of all, and met the honors conferred upon him with the simple reply: "Where the geographical field ends, there the missionary work begins."

"Anywhere, provided it be forward," was the compelling motive of Livingstone's life, and it led him back to the heart of Africa once more, and there he became lost to the world, and alone faced and overcame appalling obstacles—the death of his wife, the patient endurance of six long years without the sight of a white face, "deserted" by most of his followers, thwarted in every possible way by Arab slave dealers and exhausted by hardships.

Speaking of these years, Livingstone says: "I felt in my destination as if I were the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, but I could not hope for priest, Levite or good Samaritan to come by on the other side. But when I was most discouraged the good Samaritan was close at hand." The good Samaritan was Henry M. Stanley, who had been sent out from America to find the intripid explorer after these long years of silence. The story of his search for Livingstone is full of interest—how he followed in his footsteps from place to place, until at length he heard of a white man who was said to be "old and sick, with white hair." This indeed was Livingstone. The meeting of the two men, the receiving of the home letters for which Livingstone had waited years, and the news of the outside world which Stanley was able to impart make one of history's thrilling chapters.

Stanley returned to England alone, and Livingstone remained to continue his work. But in 1874 the end came to the life of this brave man, who had met all other obstacles unflinchingly. His faithful black servant found him one morning kneeling by his bed. His spirit had gone to its Maker. His faithful follower buried the heart of Livingstone under a tree in the land where his heart had been for so long, but his body was embalmed and laboriously carried a nine months' journey to the coast by these same faithful servants, and then sent to England, where it was buried in Westminster Abbey with fitting ceremonies.

On Livingstone's monument in Westminster Abbey are inscribed these words: "All I can add in my loneliness, may heaven's richest blessing come down on every one—American, Englishman, Turk—who will help heal this open sore of the world." A ringing appeal made by Livingstone to America to suppress the East Coast slave trade.

With the opening of Africa to commerce and civilization the missionary has kept close pace. Darkest Africa is becoming enlightened by the work of the various missionary societies, which are entering and establishing industrial, medical and evangelistic work at their stations and schools. In our own country the home missionary societies are continually enlarging the scope of their labors in the "black belt" of the South. Hampton and Fisk and Tuskegee Universities are monuments of the work which is being done to uplift the black man from the degradation of the days of slavery.

NEWS AND NOTES

The oldest fixed date in history, as stated by a professor in the University of Chicago, is 4241 B. C.

To properly equip the religious workers in the Canal Zone will require an outlay of ten thousand dollars.

The total membership of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America now exceeds 400,000.

Chinese history dates from the twenty-second century B. C., but not until the opening of the twentieth century A. D. was a school for girls established in the empire.

It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 children in this country in industrial slavery, several million who are the victims of poverty and one million annually drift into crime.

The Congregationalists are considering the preparation of a liturgy which will be used in services of their church as the Book of Common Worship is used by Presbyterians.

It is estimated that there are 200,000,000 Mohammedans in the world, 124,000,000 of whom are under Christian rule of protection. In nearly every important city in the Moslem world where the population is more than 100,000 there is a centre of Christian work in the form of printing press, hospital, school or college.

Judge Lindsey, the originator of the juvenile court of Denver, was not a professing Christian when he began this philanthropic practice six years ago. According to his own statement, it was the sense of the tremendous responsibilities connected with this work which led him to ally himself with the Methodist church.

A "world's conference on the Christian principles of civil government" will be held by the National Reform Association in Philadelphia in October, 1909. The discussion will include the

question of the attitude of the governments of the earth on the observance of the Sabbath, the suppression of the liquor traffic, the guarantee of the rights of the oppressed and similar questions. It is hoped that all civilized lands will be represented by delegates and uncivilized portions of the earth by active missionaries.

A novel institution has been organized by the chaplain of the Indiana state prison of Jeffersonville, and is known as the Federated church. To be eligible for membership in this church a prisoner must have an unblemished record for good behavior for at least six months previous, and upon joining he must sign a creed especially prepared for these men. Any member of the church who is found guilty of violating the rules of the prison will be suspended from membership, and will be reinstated only after six months more of a clean record. When discharged from prison each member will be required to designate a church with which he proposes to unite, and he will be dismissed on letter to that church.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

The best reward for having wrought well already, is to have more to do. Charles Kingsley.

To make habitually a new estimate—that is elevation.—Emerson.

Let us hope that to our praise—Good God not only reckons.

The moments when we tread his ways. But when the Spirit beckons—That some slight good is also wrought.

Beyond self-satisfaction. When we are simply good in thought, However we fall in action.—Lowell.

Seek not to have things happen as you choose them, but rather choose them to happen as they do, and so shall you live prosperously.—Epictetus.

Who keeps one end in view makes all things sure.—Bryant.

Truth—crushed to earth—shall rise again.—Bryant.

The eternal years of God are hers.

Between the great things we cannot do and the small things we will not do, the danger is that we shall do nothing.—Adolphe Monod.

Children's Column.

REVIVAL OF WHISKERS.

The Daily Mail has terrified the public by suggesting that whiskers may be revived.

Therefore, in the interests of Social Science, I have attempted to interview a hundred whiskered men, with the view of ascertaining for what purpose they wear these fittings.

I have not hesitated to approach the owners of cutlets, sideboards, face-fans, mutton-chops, fungi, ear-muffs, wipers, hold-alls, Clarkettes, guards, whiskettes, and book-markers, in order to solve the problem. Here are the answers I obtained:

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DIAMOND DYES
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THE ONLY PERFECT DYES FOR COLORING
WOLLSILK COTTON
AND MIXED GOODS.
ASK FOR THE
CELEBRATED DIAMOND DYES.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

COAL
A Second Crow's Nest

Coal is actually to-day the greatest commodity of the world. With coal we run our mills and factories and our great railroads; with coal we propel our ships, provide our navies, and warm our homes; with coal we generate and produce electricity, with a few exceptions, where water power is available, but there are no coal veins in the world's walls, however; with coal we produce iron, copper, lead, silver, gold, and all other metals that we need, and must have, because all of these metals are to be found mixed in with the rock and in the ore. Without coal we could not make coke, and coke made from a certain kind of high-class bituminous coal is the only fuel yet known to man that produces a heat intense enough to melt ore and hard rock into a liquid, by which process we are enabled to extract the metals we need.

England would not be the great world power she is today if it was not for her inexhaustible supply of coal.

Coal is the basis of all industrial and commercial wealth.

Coal-mining in British Columbia has always been a great success. It is a great deal like diamond-mining in South Africa—a bonanza of the first magnitude.

The great mountain barrier of the Rockies shuts out the Eastern coal, leaving the great Pacific Coast to be supplied by the British Columbia fields, excepting a small tonnage from the State of Washington of very inferior quality; in fact, so poor that the United States navy of the Pacific division get all of their supply from the Dunsmuir Coal Mines on Vancouver Island, and pay the duty on it, but neither the Washington nor the Vancouver Island coal is of any use for furnace and smelter coke, because the coal from both of these places contains a great deal of sulphur, and does not make good smelter coke.

Nevertheless after millions of years every year from mining coal, and died a few years ago the richest man in Canada. He made it all from coal, and his mines will be productive for generations to come, and are worth more to-day than thirty-five years ago, when first opened up.

OPPORTUNITY

To see it, and grasp it in time, makes a man the master of his destiny. DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY HONESTLY, AND LOTS OF IT? Would you like to become interested in a coal proposition in British Columbia, and make \$100,000 in three or four years from now on an investment of \$20,000? We offer you the opportunity to do this.

You have \$20,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000, whatever the case may be, in bank, drawing 4 per cent interest yearly. Does this satisfy you, when you can make many times double your money in one year in an investment like this we offer you?

PUT YOUR SAVINGS IN COAL. It is safe, and as good as Government bonds. There are no "ifs," about coal-mining. There never was known a failure in coal in British Columbia. If quantity and quality and shipping facilities were assured, and the business was managed right and honestly.

The price of coal and the commercial value is always advancing from year to year, whereas the demand is increasing enormously every year.

Millions and millions of dollars have been made in coal-mining year after year by all classes in the business, and to prove this we refer to the statistics on hand for the year of 1902, where it is shown that nine of the leading bituminous coal mines in the United States and Canada made the enormous profits of \$1,400,000.

There is no field of investment more absolutely safe and profitable than coal-mining.

Now offer to the public 100,000 shares of the British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company's treasury stock at the low rate of

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE

The par value of this stock is one dollar, and is fully paid and non-assessable, and shareholders are exempt from personal liability. Once paid and secured it is settled forever.

This Amalgamated Coal Company controls 7,500 ACRES OF COAL LAND in Nicola Valley, B. C., and, according to coal experts' reports, this great area is underlain by inexhaustible quantities of high-class bituminous coal, the best for steam, blacksmithing and cooking purposes, estimated to contain approximately 1,600,000 TONS OF COAL.

TWO RAILROADS

are now building into the Nicola Valley, the Canadian Pacific and the V. V. and G. Great Northern, and the C. P. R. has already constructed and completed a line from Spencerville, B. C., to Nicola Valley, B. C., and is rushing the work as fast as money and labor can do it, and it is expected to reach Nicola by Christmas.

This is certainly a rare opportunity for the small investor. For \$250.00 you can now buy 1,000 shares of the Amalgamated Coal Stock, which in a few years may pay you a yearly revenue or income of \$100.00, figuring the dividend at \$10.00 a share (the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. paid a dividend last year of \$10.00 a share).

Under this illustration to show what a hundred dollars invested in coal stock means to investors. The Crow's Nest stock was offered to the people in the year 1896 at ten cents a share, and is to-day worth over \$250.00, which may be worth as much as the Crow's Nest is to-day if you hold it long enough. Do you realize what this means for you? That the British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company's stock will reach the \$100.00 mark in from six to seven years from now is the belief of those who have seen and examined the properties and are familiar with the local condition in that country. Get in on the ground floor. Act quick and do it now. Do not ask your neighbor for his advice. Use and act on your own judgment. It will soon be taken. Call early or write, and we will give you any further information that you may desire.

BETTER THAN LIFE INSURANCE

A source of income that will last as long as you live. An asset that you can leave behind you for your friends and relatives. Have you a wife, a dear child, a sister, brother, or friend, whose welfare you have at heart? If so, why not invest \$50, \$100, or \$200, or any sum you care to, in this coal stock, and get a certificate issued in their names; that will give them an income for life.

TWO YEARS FROM NOW

the stock should begin to pay handsome dividends, and in another year or two may have a cash valuation on the market from the dividends it then will pay of at least \$100.00 per share. This coal stock is based on sound and conservative business judgment, and on well-tried laws of natural growth. It is quite safe to say that when the Amalgamated Coal Company shall have fully equipped its four properties on Cold Water River, in Nicola Valley, B. C., and be in a position to market for its products, and can produce coal and coke on a large scale, which may require six to seven years to accomplish (taking the Crow's Nest Coal Co. as an example), this stock should then be worth on its own merit, from the dividend it then will pay, \$100.00 per share.

Opportunity knocks once at every man's door. To see it and grasp it in time is the keynote to success and wealth. This is meant for you. This is your great opportunity.

Fathers, mothers and guardians, who have the welfare of your children at heart, and want to provide for their future needs, write us for information, and investigate our proposition carefully. You will thank us later for the advice given. Ask or write for printed prospectus and reports, etc.—We will show you samples of the coal and of the coke, and the assays of the coal from Government officials and other authorities.

PROTECTION TO SMALL SHAREHOLDERS IS SECURED BY THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Under British Columbia laws, every Coal Company mining for coal and oil in that country must file with the Minister of Finance, a certified copy of their articles of incorporation, if a foreign company, and also of the by-laws. In other words, the company has to register under the laws of British Columbia, before they can transact business within the borders of the Province, and produce coal, and their books are subject to inspection every three months by the Government agent, to whom a sworn statement must be made, and a tax of five cents per ton paid to the Government for every ton of coal mined. This protects the small stockholders, as everyone interested, whether he may be the owner of 10,000 shares or only 100 shares, has the right to know at all times just what the company is doing, and there is no possibility of the company adopting, with any success, a "freedom" game. The Government being an interested party, much greater protection is afforded the small investor than in any other country.

RECOMMENDED BY BANKERS AND MERCHANTS

as the safest and best investment on the market to-day which is being offered to the public at large. We want men and women of moderate means to get interested in this great enterprise, and to get in now, on the first inception of Amalgamated Coal.

Remember, for \$250.00 you will get one thousand shares of Amalgamated Coal, which will secure for you and your family a source of income, and may make you independently rich. Remember, 1,000 shares of Crow's Nest Pass Coal is to-day worth \$250.00, and will give you a yearly revenue of over \$100.00.

Cordially invite you to call at our office, No. 61-63 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. If you cannot call, please write us, and we will mail you prospectus, reports, maps, etc., that will give you all information you may desire.

OWEN J. B.



BUY BEFORE THE ADVANCE

A Splendid Investment for Quick Profits. Buy now the Stock of the PITTSBURG-MANHATTAN Mining Company of Tonopah, Nevada. 100,000 Shares-Par Value \$1.00, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable--Offered at 10 Cents Per Share.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION.

The most notable facts of the Company are that it owns proven gold and silver bearing land; not only is the ore there, but it is there in quantities, an apparently inexhaustible supply of pay ore. The Company owns the Gregory Group of Five Claims, situated in the Famous MANHATTAN DISTRICT; and also has several Claims in the LONE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT; both these districts are the richest in the WORLD. The tunnels have been opened up on the Lone Mountain Claims and indications point to striking large bodies of high-grade ore carrying values in Gold and Silver.

MINING HAS BUILT MANY GREAT FORTUNES.

Nothing so surely offers large returns as a good Mining Stock. Probably you do not realize how many people there are who are enjoying a regular income as a result from investing in Mining Stocks. There are thousands of them, and they are largely those who bought their stock when the opportunity was first offered to secure shares at a low price before the company had begun to pay dividends. Stocks of many mining companies have advanced from a few cents a share to prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,500 a share in value, and besides have paid back to the investors in dividends many hundred times what they first invested. Many of the companies are paying from 100 per cent to 1,000 per cent in dividends on the first price of the stock. To grasp this opportunity and purchase stock in the PITTSBURG-MANHATTAN MINING COMPANY at 10 CENTS a share means success to you; and that means houses, good living, travel, education and social privileges for your children. If you do not grasp this opportunity and secure a good share of wealth you are likely to be classed as a failure. The proposition is in the hands of men whose ability and integrity cannot be questioned, and these men pledge themselves to see that each and every investor in the enterprise receives an equal division of the profits. Experts have examined the property, and it is the universal opinion that it has a wonderful future.

ORGANIZATION.

The Company is organized under the laws of the State of Nevada. Capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$1.00 each; 400,000 shares are in the treasury which will be sold as required for developments from time to time.

10 CENTS PER SHARE, CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

We want to impress upon you the fact that you don't have to be rich in order to become a shareholder in this splendid Company. The price of shares is only 10c and you can buy as few as one hundred (100), \$10.00 worth. If you are not in a position to pay cash for all the shares you desire to own we will accept a small payment down with the order, the remainder to be paid in five monthly installments. Suppose you want to invest \$10.00 in this Company; simply send us \$2.50 with your order for 100 shares, and thereafter \$1.50 per month for five months and the stock will be paid for. It's very easy—anyone can afford to do this. Almost everyone has enough money in a year to buy them an interest in this Company which would make them independent for life. Send in your order to-day. The following table will show you just how many shares your money will buy, the amount you send if you want to pay all cash, and the plan for monthly payments.

What Your Money Will Buy

100 shares	\$ 10.00 cash or	\$ 2.50 cash and	\$ 1.50 per month for 5 months
200 shares	20.00 cash or	5.00 cash and	3.00 per month for 5 months
300 shares	30.00 cash or	7.50 cash and	4.50 per month for 5 months
400 shares	40.00 cash or	10.00 cash and	6.00 per month for 5 months
500 shares	50.00 cash or	12.50 cash and	7.50 per month for 5 months
600 shares	60.00 cash or	15.00 cash and	9.00 per month for 5 months
800 shares	80.00 cash or	20.00 cash and	12.00 per month for 5 months
1,000 shares	100.00 cash or	25.00 cash and	15.00 per month for 5 months
2,000 shares	200.00 cash or	50.00 cash and	30.00 per month for 5 months
5,000 shares	500.00 cash or	125.00 cash and	75.00 per month for 5 months
10,000 shares	1,000.00 cash or	250.00 cash and	150.00 per month for 5 months

In offering this stock we present it as a solid and safe investment, not a speculation. The resources of their properties and the amount of rich ore seems so inexhaustible that we recommend the purchase of this stock to every investor.



MACKAY, MUNROE & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS GOLDFIELDS, NEVADA

Gentlemen:

I hereby subscribe for shares (at 10c. per share) of the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURG-MANHATTAN MINING COMPANY OF Tonopah (par value \$1.00 per share) for which find enclosed \$.....

Please issue stock in name of:

Name (in full)

Street and No.

City or Town

State

Yours truly,

Signature

Put Name of Your Paper Along this Line

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ROBERT M. WINTER (Land Trust Company, Pittsburg), President.
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T. THOMER (Tonopah), Vice-President.
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W. B. BARTHOLOMEW (Tonopah & Goldfield Railroad Co., Tonopah), Director.

100,000 Shares of the above Stock are now offered for public subscription at 10c per share. MAIL APPLICATION WITH REMITTANCE (CHECK, DRAFT, P. O. or EXPRESS MONEY ORDER) TO PAY FOR NUMBER OF SHARES YOU DESIRE. CERTIFICATES WILL BE IMMEDIATELY FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER.

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RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED EVERYWHERE.

OUR RETIRING SALE

Don't forget that for everything you want in our line is AT LEAST 20 PER CENT. LESS just now than can be bought elsewhere. This means, for every dollar you pay us, 80 cents. WHY BUY AND PAY MORE FOR EQUAL GOODS?

CHINAWARE

OUR CHINA LINE IS VERY COMPLETE. CHINA TEA SETS, 4-PIECE, FROM \$4.95 TO \$12.00. THESE SETS ARE AINSLEY WHICH IS A GUARANTEE AS TO QUALITY.

Jardinières

FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.50. GOOD VALUES.

Gold Lined China

CUPS AND SAUCERS, \$1.50 PER DOZ.

Blue Willow China

CUPS AND SAUCERS, \$2.00 PER DOZEN. PLATES TO MATCH.

COMMON WHITE GRANITE CUPS AND SAUCERS, \$1.50 PER DOZEN. PLATES, ALL SIZES, EQUALLY CHEAP.

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IS FROM MCCLARY & CO. OF LONDON. THEIR "DUNALDSON & CO. MONTREAL AND KEMP & CO. OF THONTO." ARE BETTER.

High-Grade Sanitary Goods

WE ARE GIVING A

Special 10 Per Cent Discount Off our Usual Low Prices

IN THIS LINE AND THESE PRICES ARE LESS THAN ANY OF OUR COMPETITORS. NOW, WE INVITE YOUR COMPARISON IN THIS DEPARTMENT.



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OUR DINNER WARE IS FROM THE BEST MAKERS. JOHNSON BROS. & J. MEAKING. COPALTY BLUE, OBTAINED ARTISTIC PATTERN. 97 PIECES, USUALLY SOLD AT \$14.50.

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97 PIECE SET TOURNAISE PEACOCK, GILT LINED, USUALLY SOLD AT \$16.00.

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Copeland's Old Spoons Tower

COPALTY BLUE FAMOUS DINNER WARE. 97 PIECES, SOLD IN MONTREAL AND WINNIPEG FOR \$12.00.

Our Price, \$18.00

JOHNSON BROS. SEMI-FORCE. LAIN, WHITE, 97 PIECES, USUALLY SOLD FOR \$16.00.

Our Price, \$8.00

In fact, all over the store in our various departments are unequalled bargains. It will pay you to buy here.

HASTIE'S FAIR, 77 GOVERNMENT STREET.



A big audience put in an appearance at the Victoria theatre last evening when "Cupid in Posterland" was again presented by the local amateurs who are giving their services to the cause of charity.

The pretty little ripple of song and laughter which runs through two rather short acts again pleased the spectators and elicited warm praise and strenuous applause. The attractive dresses, the bewitching girls and boys, and their eye-pleasing manoeuvres won deservedly praiseworthy comment. The songs made greater hits than ever. "Can't You See I'm Lonely," "Alamo" and "Hammer Built for Two," all taking exceptionally well. In the latter Miss Dunsmuir, assisted by Misses Hall, Reid, Sears, and Messrs. Fools, Jenkinson, Rochford, Brown, Hardy and Petch, made a good hit and were warmly applauded.

The other numbers also received their modicum of praise. As "Old King Cole" Mr. Booth again made a big success, while Mr. Juller made good as A. Picker, newspaper reporter up-to-date. Miss Dorothy Sehl must be commended for her clever playing and sweet singing in the leading part of Lady Bountiful. She is an excellent leader of an excellent company. A matinee is in progress this afternoon.

"The College Widow." Doubtless in appreciation of the immense business done by "The College Widow" upon its western tour last season, Henry W. Savage has given unusual personal attention to the organization and itinerary of the company, which will present George Ade's masterpiece at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, October 30th. The present "College Widow" company is said to be

the best and most evenly balanced aggregation that has toured westward under the Savage banner. It includes Louise Ritter, Estella Dale, Bessie Toner, Patty Allison, Frances Chase, Rosalind Ann, Elizabeth Van Sell, Helen Torrey, Robert Kelly, J. Heresford Holts, Oris Turner, Alan Brooks, Frank Wunderlee, Wilson Deal, George S. Fumble, George F. Odell, John Funt, Allen Bennett and Ernest Anderson.

Most plays pass soon into the limbo of the forgotten, but this clever comedy has all the earmarks of permanency. It does not take long for a play to prove itself either a success or a failure, and from its opening performance, "The College Widow's" triumph was unmistakably foreshadowed.

The football game is still the great scene in the chain of incidents, situations, and climaxes which have made George Ade's comedy a perpetual delight.

"The Lion and the Mouse."

Charles Klein's play, "The Lion and the Mouse," which Henry B. Harris will produce here at the Victoria theatre on Thursday, November 1st, contains elements of interest to all classes of people. One of the characters is a king of finance, who, stern in his attitude to all even to his wife and children, is relentless to his enemy, treading under his golden heel all those who oppose him or his colossal schemes. Another is a young and beautiful girl, the daughter of the judge who is being driven to the wall with impeachment and disgrace as the result of his righteous decision against the trusts. For the interpretation of this successful play Henry B. Harris has gathered together an exceptionally fine cast, and its advent here should prove a most interesting one. Despite the fact of the excellence of the attraction there will be no advance in prices. The sale of seats will open on Tuesday.

Jessie MacLachlan.

Thanks to the circumstance that she will sail for Australia next month via the Canadian line, with a company that for numbers and quality commands especial remark, Jessie MacLachlan, the "queen of Scottish song," will after all be able to give her many friends and admirers in this province another opportunity to hear her ere she carries out her firm intention of quitting the stage. Miss MacLachlan's title of "Queen of Scottish song" was not bestowed by managerial enthusiasm, nor yet originally by popular verdict. The appellation is used by patent of royalty, having been first applied by the late Queen Victoria herself, after a private concert at Balmoral. Its aptness has time and time been proved by music-loving Scots the wide world over. Recognizing the importance of the present tour Miss MacLachlan has personally selected for her support a coterie of artists, perhaps superior to that grouped about any other travelling vocal star of the concert stage. Included are Douglas Young, the famous lyric tenor of Aberdeen, a fresh-voiced singer who scored heavily in the East last season and the season before; John McIlinden, the tyndinell, who shared her triumphs on the 1904-5 tour of the Australian cities; and Murray Graham, rated to

day one of Scotland's finest solo pianists. Robert Buchanan, who when Miss MacLachlan last sang to British Columbia appeared as solo pianist, is conductor on the present tour. The British Columbia engagements for this notable musical organization have just been completed and include an appearance at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday, the 12th November.

"The Devil's Auction."

"The Devil's Auction" will pay its annual visit to this city on Monday, when it will be seen at the Victoria theatre. A notable addition to the company is Miss Flora Browning, a clever singing and dancing soubrette, who will appear as Janet, the milkmaid, introducing her famous specialties, Miss M. Elja Ashby, as Charles, the hero; Miss Helen A. Gilmore, as the wicked Countess; Miss Edna West as Madeleine, the heroine; Miss Marie Elmer, as the good Fairy; Chrystalline and Wil-



A Chorus in "The Devil's Auction."

Henry H. Lorella, the favorite character comedian, as the comical Pere Andoche, are included. A full and complete ballet of specially selected dancers, has been engaged, and with Elena Salomiragh, an exceedingly clever premiere dancer from the Theatre La Scala, Milan, Fraulein Prager will appear in three new divertissements. A number of specially imported vaudeville novelties will be introduced, including Les Quatre Therapistes, a marvelous quartette of European gymnasts, and De-goto and Glick, Parisian musical grotesques. There is no doubt that with all the elaborate changes made, the 25th edition of the "Everlasting Devil's Auction" will prove to be the most novel and notable production of its long career.

Empress Stock Company. The Empress Company for next week's attraction at the Fort street play house have selected "Our Bachelors," one of the funniest of farce comedies. This play has never been played here before, and at the present time it is experiencing a successful run in Chicago. It is a story of a charming young widow who is being besieged with proposals of marriage from many

bachelors. She accepts them all, and the complications that follow are most exciting and humorous. The last act is full of specialty acts, as the scene represents a private theatrical performance at the home of one of the bachelors. Miss Laura B. Smith, Victoria's popular Scottish dancer, will give a sword dance, probably to the bachelors.

This play will continue until Wednesday evening. During the latter half of the week "The Squaw and the Man" will be the attraction. This play with its large cast is one of the most recent and popular metropolitan successes. This will be the first time it has been produced outside the States by any company. Seats may be reserved in advance commencing Monday. Matinees are held every Wednesday and Saturday.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Detective Picard, who was concerned in the Buckingham riots, was fined \$5 and \$25 costs this morning for assaulting a reporter of the La Patrie, Montreal. The chief of police of Buckingham refused to serve the warrant on Picard.

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VICTORIA

JAPS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Secretary Metcalf Will Report on Situation—Boycott Spreading.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—At today's cabinet meeting on the important matters discussed was the situation growing out of the anti-American sentiment in Japan and the exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco. It was stated by a member of the cabinet after the meeting that the general opinion of the members was that the Japanese situation was exceedingly grave and would require the most delicate treatment to avoid an open rupture.

Japanese restaurant keepers as well as Japanese school children have suffered indignities in San Francisco, according to reports received by the Japanese ambassador from the Japanese consulate officials in that city. At least seven or eight reports have been made concerning a boycott inaugurated against Japanese restaurants in the Pacific city. Agents have been posted to prevent patrons from entering the restaurants, and in several instances stones have been thrown and windows broken, according to the statements of Japanese officials.

These cases have been brought to the

attention of Secretary Root by Viscount Aoki, who says it is with great reluctance that he brings to the attention of the federal government demonstrations against the Japanese, which are purely local and was much gratified at receiving dispatches which showed that the Japanese are for the most part attempting to check the feeling against Americans.

Secretary Metcalf, of the department of commerce and labor, will go to San Francisco to-morrow to investigate and make a full report on the situation as affecting the Japanese trouble.

It developed to-day that the proceedings initiated in San Francisco yesterday to compel the authorities to receive Japanese pupils into the public schools were directed by the department of justice.

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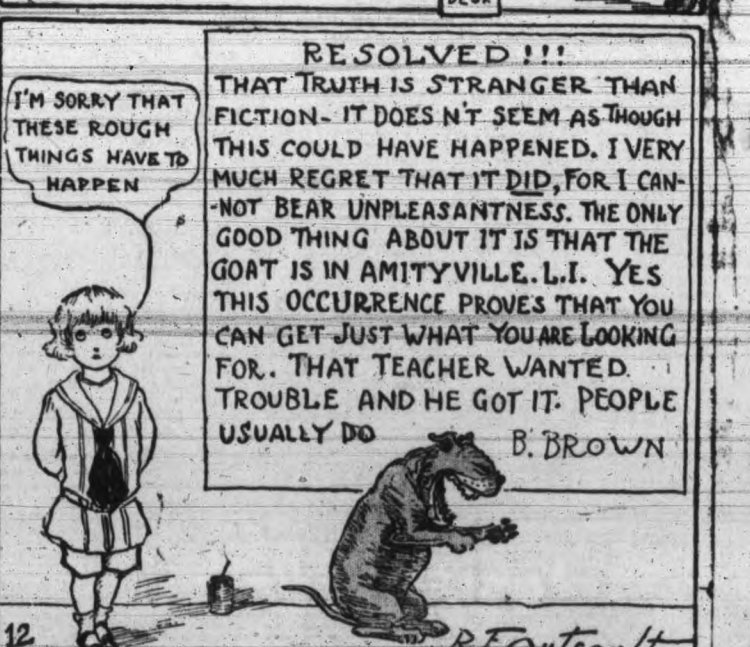
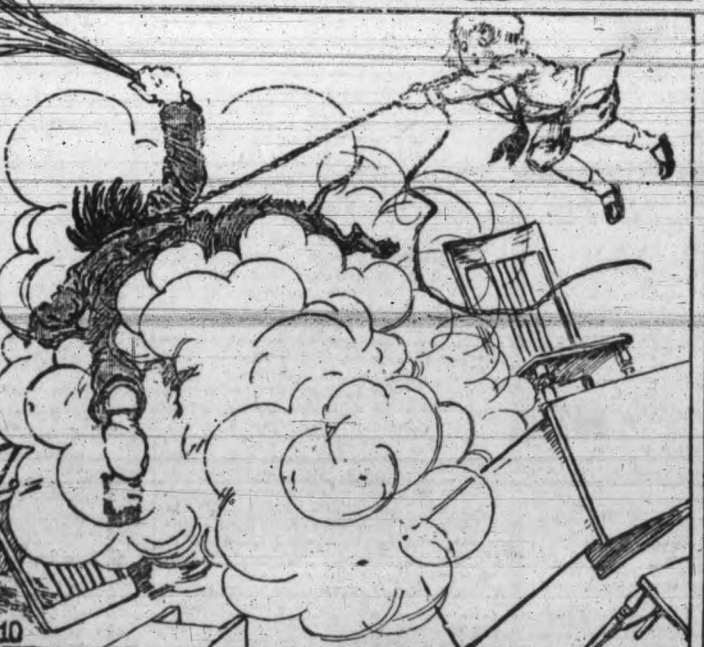
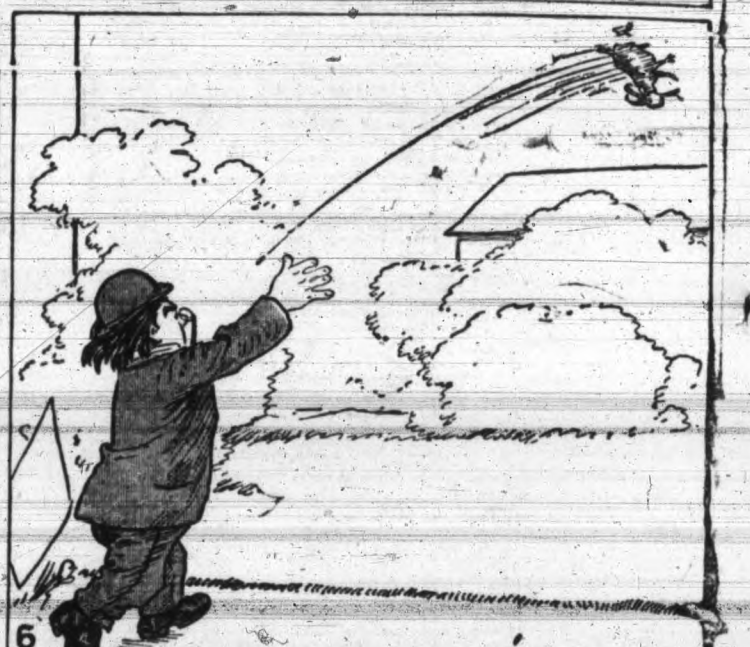
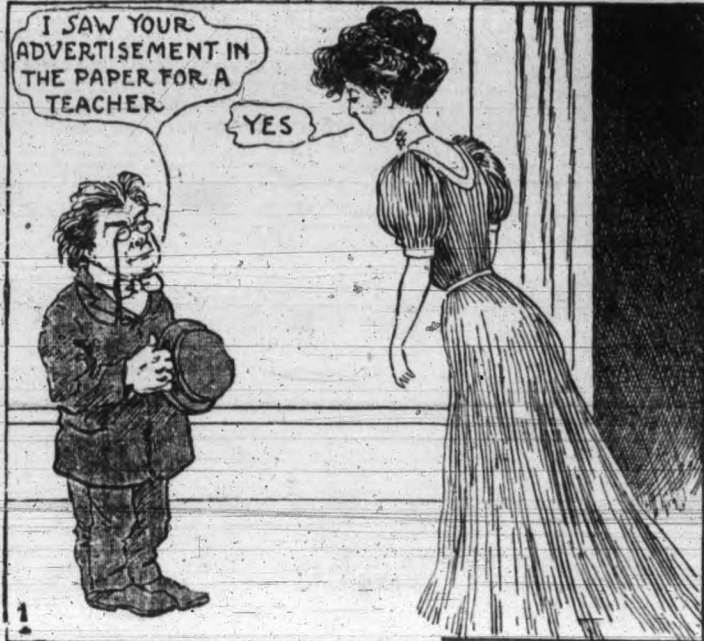
Who appear as Jane and Silent Mur phy in "The College Widow."



Getting Educated



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Are milled from the cream of this season's wonderful crop. They are fresh and sweet every day. They carry health and strength into the homes of Western Canada. They are building up a great nation.

B. K. 1911